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VOL. XXVI NO. 60 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Poet's Plain Talk To Powers

Opposition Beaten At Their Own Game

KHER EXPOSES JAMNADAS MEHTA'S FANTASIA

Refuses To Look To Interim's White Paper As 'Book Of Wisdom'

A brilliant fighting speech by the Premier, exposing the hollowness of the criticisms against the Congress Ministry's administration of the Province, was the main feature of the debate in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Thursday.

Heat was imported into the discussion by the members of the Opposition and the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, well-known for his studied patience had a day out, when the occasion arose.

The Opposition's anger was due to the fact that the Government refused to play into their hands in the matter of cut motions.

The leaders of the Opposition met in secret and decided to take the Government by surprise by moving only sixteen out of the seventy-four motions tabled. As soon as Government came to know of this arrangement, Congressmen were mobilised to foil these tactics.

Speaker after speaker spoke on one cut motion, and the Opposition found that their game had been found out. Even a Minister who had nothing to do with the subject, rose and expressed his views. A Congress member from Karnatak who spoke in Kanarese, infuriated the Opposition. They could not understand a word of what was being said.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta attacked the Government, when the next cut motion was taken up for discussion.

While Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi accused the Congress Ministry of being autocratic and the press of being deliberately silent over the criticism of the Government, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that since the Congress came into office, nothing had been achieved.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, was ready for the fight. That was evident from the way he commenced his speech. He referred to that great book of wisdom, the White Paper of the "Interim Ministry" which contained all the plans and projects. The Congress Ministry had only to take inspiration from the book to bring paradise on earth.

When the Prime Minister was cheered by the Congress members, members of the Opposition, seemed to lose their balance, and one or two of them got up and called upon the Prime Minister to address Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi as "the Honourable Leader of the Opposition." Mr. Kher in a brilliant rally, replied that he would call every member of the Opposition "Honourable Leader of the Opposition" if he was asked to do so.

The Opposition looked smaller than ever, when the result of the division on the cut motion was declared by the Speaker. In spite of all their manoeuvres and secret understandings, they could muster together only 34 to vote against the Government.

(Details On Page 8)

MAHATMA TO INTERVIEW BRABOURNE

Gandhiji Will Reach Calcutta On Wednesday

CALCUTTA, March 10.

Mahatma Gandhi will leave Wardha on Tuesday, March 15, for Calcutta, reaching here on March 16. He will stay here till March 23.

It is understood that after some exchange of views between him and the Bengal Ministers about the question of release of political prisoners, an interview between him and Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bengal, will be arranged.—United Press.

JAWAHAR TO VISIT ENGLAND IN JUNE

(From A Correspondent.)

LONDON, March 10.

It is understood that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will be visiting England early in June on a brief holiday.

AHRAR LEADER GOES BACK TO JAIL

Accuses Punjab Premier "Of Sitting On Fence"

LAHORE, March 10.

Mr. Mazhar Ali Azhar, M.L.A., an Ahrar leader, who came out of jail last evening, furnishing the required security, went back to jail today by getting the bail cancelled by the District Magistrate to whose court he was taken in a huge procession.

Mr. Mazhar Ali who addressed a public meeting of Muslims last night, met the Ahrar leaders and had consultation with them.

Prior to going to the District Magistrate's Court for the cancellation of the bail he issued a statement in the course of which he accused the Premier Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan of "sitting on the fence and carrying on the Shahidganj agitation through agents."

He asks if Sir Sikandar, by joining the Muslim League which passed at Lucknow a resolution demanding the restoration of the Shahidganj mosque, did not take the fullest responsibility on himself for any agitation carried by the League workers thereafter.—United Press.

ALLAHABAD HARTAL ENDS

Settlement In Moharram Dispute: Section 144 Withdrawn

ALLAHABAD, March 10.

The dispute between the authorities and the Muslims regarding Moharram has been amicably settled.

Section 144 has been withdrawn, and tazias are being taken out. The terms of the settlement are that no marriage parties with music will be permitted on the same route, and at the same time as the Moharram processions.

This marks the termination of two days' grave situation here.

The hartal, which was being observed by Muslim shopkeepers has also ended.—A. P.

BRITISH BUDGET ON APRIL 26

LONDON, March 10.

The budget will be introduced on April 26, Mr. Neville Chamberlain announced in the House of Commons.—Reuter.

FARR-BAER FIGHT

NEW YORK, March 10.

Farr is 20 to 1 favourite to beat Max Baer in a fifteen round bout on Friday.

Farr received two black eyes during strenuous training, but regards them as a good omen. He declares, the last time he got black eyes was just before he knocked out Neussel, and that he will knock out Baer. Meanwhile, Baer talks ceaselessly about his baby son, and what he will do to Farr for his sake. Braddock thinks Farr will win on a knockout.—Reuter.

ANGLO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT?

LONDON, March 10.

Reuter understands that an agreement has virtually been reached in the Anglo-Japanese negotiations whereby the Japanese Government will disburse from the Chinese Customs Revenue sufficient funds for the service of foreign loans secured on Customs.

It is understood that there will be no interference in the present Customs administration at Shanghai.—Reuter's Special.

CHAUTEMPS CABINET RESIGNS

Deputies Astonished And Puzzled At Chamber Session

PARIS, March 10.

M. Chautemps' cabinet has resigned in a manner which astonished and puzzled the Chamber.

The resignation followed a speech wherein M. Chautemps appeared to make a final appeal for support, which seemed to be a prelude for a demand for a vote of confidence. He claimed there was no pressure on the Treasury and without doubt the Defence Loan would be amply subscribed. The proposals of economic recovery could not offend any party.

M. Chautemps said it had been argued they could not give plenary powers to the Ministry on a too narrow basis. "I don't oppose that argument."

At the close of the speech M. Chautemps and the Ministers walked out, while some deputies made frantic gestures to the President, asking what it was all about. —Reuter.

BLUM TO FORM GOVT.?

PARIS, March 10.

M. Blum, who will certainly be asked to form the Government, says that he will agree to do so. —Reuter.

ADVANCE COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Madras Batch To Go To Wardha For Training

MADRAS, March 10.

The Madras Government are considering a proposal to depute a batch of youngmen to Wardha to undergo training in certain cottage industries under the guidance of the All-India Village Industries' Association.

On the completion of the training their services will be utilised in training villages in cottage industries in different parts of the presidency.—A. P.

NO EXODUS TO MAHABLESHWAR

But Bombay Govt. Will Move To Poona On June 6

The Government of Bombay have decided to abandon their move to Mahableshwar as a permanent measure. They will however assemble in Poona on June 6.

BOMBAY CABINET

No Truth In Press Report

It is learnt in informed circles that there is no truth in the report appearing in an evening contemporary that there were differences arising between the Prime Minister and the Home Minister of the Bombay Government.

Lumley For Bombay

NEW DELHI, March 10.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley, have left for Bombay.—A.P.

ANGLO-IRISH TALKS RESUMED

De Valera To Stay For Week In London

LONDON, March 10.

Anglo-Eiran talks were resumed this morning. It is understood they are likely to last another week and have a reasonable chance of success.

Mr. De Valera will remain in London until the conclusion.—Reuter.

Imperialism On Its Last Legs

Tagore On European Catastrophe: Indicts New Indian Constitution

LONDON: March 10.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore in a letter to the "Manchester Guardian" in response to an invitation from English friends for his opinion on the New Indian Constitution, declares that THE CONSTITUTION IS REALLY NOT WORTH TROUBLING ABOUT AS IT STANDS, BECAUSE IT WAS MADE BY FOREIGN POLITICIANS AND BUREAUCRATS.

Referring to his belief that British imperial greatness is fast being destroyed, Dr. Tagore says:—

"I CAN HARDLY IMAGINE THAT THE CATASTROPHE CAN BE AVOIDED, SINCE ALL THE EUROPEAN POWERS ARE ENGAGED IN PAVING THE PATH FOR MUTUAL ANNIHILATION. IN SPITE OF THIS, I HOPE, THE MISFORTUNE AND SUFFERING, IF INEVITABLE, WILL NOT EXCEED THE LIMITS OF RETRIBUTION, FOR THERE IS MUCH IN EUROPEAN CIVILISATION WORTHY OF CHERISHING.

"FATE OF BRITISH COMMONWEALTH IN BALANCE"

Problem Of Indians In S. Africa Must Be Settled: Moral Force Will Ultimately Triumph, Says Raza Ali

After referring to the humiliations and handicaps of the Indians in South Africa, Sir Raza Ali, at a public meeting, held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Thursday evening, under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League, said: "We must take our stand on the moral issue that a just cause is bound to succeed, for a moral issue has a force and must count and ultimately triumph. There is no reason to believe that we will not win, though the task is an uphill one and the chances of our defeats are so many."

Dr. E. Moses, the Mayor of Bombay, presided over the meeting.

Differences between the Europeans and Indians in South Africa were so accute, Sir Raza Ali pointed out, that, if those differences were not composed, the fate of the British Commonwealth of Nations would hang in the balance. That would be a serious blow to the British Commonwealth or Nations.

The speaker declared that the Indians had succeeded in getting something, although it was not a big grant that they had got but what little they had got was a source of some consolation.

The question had been recently asked whether he could not suggest a course by which the gulf could be bridged. The speaker wished he could. It would be a great achievement, indeed, if any one could offer solution. But as things stood, there was nothing on which a bargain could be struck.

The position of Indians abroad raised questions which had been the subject of great anxiety and very careful consideration for many years now. The Indian population in South Africa represented only a phase of the problem of Indians abroad. The question of Indians could be divided under three categories: First, the position of Indians in self-governing Dominions of the British Commonwealth like Canada and Australia; secondly, the position of Indians in such of those British colonies which did not enjoy full self-government, and thirdly, those of foreign possessions and territories.

"FAR FROM ROSY."

South Africa was the only self-governing Dominion where the position of the Indian settlers, though large in number, was socially, economically, industrially and politically had been extremely difficult and, in some respects, intolerable. The picture was far from rosy, was painful, sad and frightening. But it was comforting to know that the demands put forward by the Indian settlers there, had been supported by the Government of India.

But if South Africa refused to listen to our demands, it was because she was the mistress of her own destinies—although regarded as member of the British Commonwealth of Nations—and, therefore, neither, the Indian representation, nor the Government could not possibly constitutionally do anything. So, the legal position was that nobody could bring pressure to bear on South Africa, if she chose to pass discriminatory legislation against us.

THE MORAL ISSUE.

Even though there could be no remedy available to us, the moral issue was there. That moral issue might seem clouded. But he saw a mystic ray in it and the significance of that moral issue could not be ignored by the world, although their moral conscience for the time being might be blurred or blinded.

The position had become so bad that a feeling had been allowed to creep in among our countrymen that nothing could be done but to sit with folded hands, until such time when India could control her own destinies. But the speaker did not subscribe to that school of thought. There could be also another school of thought, he felt, and that was, that no opportunity should be missed to remove our disabilities abroad, although, at the same time there should be no doubt in our minds about not relaxing any effort to achieve political emancipation at home and hasten the day for removing our disabilities abroad. Sir Raza Ali said that he subscribed to the latter view.

The realities had to be dealt with and at the same time they should not lose heart and they must be ready for action.

After referring to the position of Indians in the various provinces in the Union of South Africa, Sir Raza Ali said that their position in Natal was by far the worst. The taking away of the Parliamentary and the Municipal franchise. Provincial bar-

(Continued on page 7, column 5.)

CLOVE BOYCOTT, A TEST FOR INDIA

SANTINIKETAN, March 9.

Mr. C. F. Andrews has issued the following statement through the "United Press" regarding the clove boycott question of Zanzibar:—

"The very strong terms in which the President of the Indian National Association, Zanzibar, Mr. Tayab Ali, has condemned the proposals which have been recently made by the Zanzibar Government should convince those in this country, who cannot understand the details of the clove trade that it is their duty to continue the boycott without any break, until a satisfactory settlement is reached. The National Congress in Haripura passed a resolution to this effect, which was carried unanimously. The National Liberal Federation at the annual meeting in Calcutta has also condemned the Zanzibar Administration in the most outspoken language. It now remains for the Legislative Assembly at New Delhi to find some occasion on which to reverse the vote of the House which as most unfortunately given in favour of the terms offered by the Zanzibar Government during the Simla session.

This question of the boycott of clove is an all-India issue of the first importance. It touches the Indian problem in every part of Africa. It also affects the Indian community in every British colony where Indians have been domiciled

(Continued on page 7, column 7.)

Beware Of Fresh Shipments

Zanzibar Association's Appeal To Bombay Leaders

ZANZIBAR: March 10.

The Zanzibar Association wires:

Six hundred and fifty bales have been shipped by s. s. "Takliwa" for Marmagoa, via Bombay.

We request strong action in pursuance of the latest resolution, including picketing and also labour refusal to unload the cargo.

We are reliably informed, steamer "Inchanga" is shipping on March 21st, 859 bales to Calcutta.

We understand Indian merchants there are likely to shelter the European merchant. This big leakage is disturbing and necessitates a prompt visit of Bombay leaders. In the event of continuation of such imports, our position here will be getting retarded. Zanzibar Association.

RELEASE OF FRESH BATCH

Bihar Politicals Who Had Been Sentenced For Long Terms

PATNA, March 10.

Closely following upon the release of ten political prisoners after the settlement of the Ministerial crisis, another batch, in whose favour order for release was also issued, was brought out from the Hazaribagh Central Jail yesterday and sent down to their respective native districts to be released to-night.

Of these seven political prisoners, Kedarmani Sukul was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment in 1931 in the Maulania Dacoity Case. Shyam Deo Narayan had been sentenced to transportation for life in 1932 in connection with the Patna Conspiracy Case. Dayanand Jha, Shivakant Misir, Brahma Deo Thakur and Chandrakant Misir were awarded fourteen years' transportation each in 1936 in the Gandhjar Bomb Case. The last one, Satnarayan Misir, was imprisoned for three and a half years' rigorous in 1937 in the Mithanghat Bomb Case.

The remaining political prisoners, including Kamal Nath Tiwari, convicted in the Punjab Conspiracy Case, who have been recently brought to the Bhagalpur Jail from the Punjab, are expected to be released shortly.—United Press.

UDAIPUR NOT TO JOIN FEDERATION?

Maharana Demands Restoration Of Mewar Villages

UDAIPUR: March 10.

It is understood that the Viceroy's envoys had recently been to Udaipur to know the views of the Maharana about his joining Federation.

It is further understood that the Maharana placed three or four conditions, on the fulfilment of which he can join Federation. One of the conditions is that some of the villages of Mewar which were taken away by Government in past, should be returned.

It seems the Paramount Power is not willing to fulfil the conditions. Hence the Maharana has shown his unwillingness to join Federation.—United Press.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle."—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted for mofussil a capable hand well-up in correspondence, accounts, able to type, for the post of Secretary, one travelled abroad and knowing Gujarati preferable. Apply stating academic qualifications, experience, nationality, age, and minimum salary with and without house rent to Adv. Box No. 8113, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted two experienced Sub-Editors for the "Searchlight", Patna. The candidate will have to join atonce. Apply stating minimum pay expected. (8117)

Engineers and Overseers. People with experience in reinforced concrete construction and building works in general may apply to Box No. 8116, "Bombay Chronicle" stating salary expected and all other information regarding their education and experience.

Wanted A Gujarati knowing undergraduate or a matriculate lady teacher for a Girls' School in Junagadh City. Salary Rs. 50 p.m. in the grade of Rs. 50-5-2-75. Service Pensionable. One having teaching experience will be preferred. Appointment will be on probation in the first instance. Applications will be received upto 15th April, 1938 by the Chief Educational Officer, Junagadh State. (8098)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Castor Oil—Colourless, scientifically purified—Bulk supplies from ten gallons upwards: Attractive prices for trade: Tropical Supplies Co., Bombay, 19. (9944)

841. PARTNERSHIP WANTED

Wanted immediately partner with 10,000 rupees preferably Mukadams in Customs Licensed shipping, forwarding house. Apply Box. No. 9947 "Bombay Chronicle".

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY ANNOUNCE that MULJI RAMJI our guarantee salesman has left our service without leave and without due notice and we shall not be responsible for any payment or dealing any body may have with him concerning ourselves or Messrs. D. Jamnadas our proprietor.

THAKAR BROTHERS,
Cap Merchants,
D. Jamnadas, Proprietors.
Kalbadevi, Bombay
7-3-38. (8130)

Public Notices

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING WEAVING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 22nd March to MONDAY, the 4th April, 1938, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED,
Agents,
S. D. SAKLATVALA,
Director.
Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort,
Bombay, 10th March, 1938. (8121)

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

MR. GODADBHAI VAGHJIBHAI DESAI father of late Mr. Haribhai Godadbhai Desai of Kheralu, who was the holder of our policy No. 17196 having notified that the said policy has either been lost or misplaced and having requested us to issue a duplicate thereof, notice is hereby given that a duplicate policy will be issued and the claim will be paid by the Company on the strength of the duplicate policy should there be no objection recorded in our Head Office to our doing so within a month of this notice.

JYOTENDRA L. MEHTA,
Manager.
Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ltd.
Dated 11th March, 1938.
Bombay. 8119.

NOTICE.

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN NOTICE is hereby given that our client MR. KARSONDAS PREMJI, who was for many years carrying on business in partnership as piece goods Merchants at Mulji Jetha Cloth Market in the firm name of KARSONDAS PURSHOTUM has on account of indifferent health retired from the said firm as from 1st Kartak Sud S. Y. 1994 and that the said business has since been carried on and continued by Seth GORDHANDAS KARSONDAS and MR. ANANDJI VALLABHJI in the same name of Karsondas Purshotum on their own account and responsibility and our client the said Mr. Karsondas Premji is no longer concerned in the said business as partner.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1938.

PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Karsondas Premji. 8126.

S. S. "HIMALAYA MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 10th March, 1938, from Japan via ports 'en route' and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

N. MATSURA,
Manager.
Osaka Syosen Kabushiki Kaisya.

Public Notices

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

The BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (HOLI) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

A. McCULLOCH,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 7th March, 1938. (8094)

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy numbered 31772 on the life of Ratilal Jivanlal Lakhia of Panch Kuva, Ahmedabad, the policy monies will be paid to the assured unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.
Bombay, 10th March 1938. 8127.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the Secretary, Surat Borough Municipality, on a salary of Rs. 100-5-150 P.M.

Applications stating age, qualifications and past experience together with testimonials if any should reach the Undersigned, on or before the 31st March, 1938. Knowledge of Gujarati is essential. The appointment will be on probation for one year.

B. B. MALIA,
Chief Officer,
Surat Borough Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Surat, 9th March, 1938. 8120.

DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Medical Stores for Municipal Hospitals and Branch Dispensaries, Delhi, for the year 1938-39.

List of requirements and conditions etc. can be obtained from this office on payment of Rs. 2.

Tenders should reach the undersigned not later than 11th April 1938 together with an earnest money of Rs. 500 without which no tender will be entertained.

(Sd.) SOHAN LAL,
R. B., M.B.E., P.C.S. (Retired.),
Secretary, Municipal Committee,
Delhi, (M.A.) 8122.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. MANGALDAS LAKHMAN DASANI of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property free from all incumbrances to our client.

ALL persons having any right, interest or claim in to or against the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, exchange, gift, lease, lien, charge, possession trust, partition, maintenance, easement or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 41/43, Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of leasehold land, admeasuring 368 square yards or thereabouts being Plot No. 124 of the Dadar Matunga Estate of the Bombay Municipal Corporation together with the messuages tenements hereditaments and buildings standing thereon situate at Telang Road, Matunga, on the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing Cadastral No. 325/10 of Matunga Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Municipal F Ward No. 7908 and Street Nos. 1475 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the Public Road of Telang Road, on or towards the South by Plot No. 110, on or towards the West by Plot No. 123, and on or towards the East by Plot No. 125.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1938.

MALVI RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Auction Sales

D. MISTRY & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD and office furniture, steel safe, Gramophone, Kelvinator, carpet, Oil paintings, wall clock Electric fan, Perambulator, glass, crockery, platedware etc. On Sunday at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at "Marble Hall" Wodehouse Road Colaba. On view. D. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers, Tel. No. 22801.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 1905 BALES (BERAR, KHANDESH, ETC.) COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 11th March, 1938, at 2-15 p.m. (S. T.), at the Cotton Depot Sewree near the Cotton Exchange Room by order of the Insurance office concerned the above mentioned Cotton slightly damaged by water salved from the fire that lately occurred in the Cotton Godown of the Dawn Mills

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

MENESSE & CO

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (FRIDAY) at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at 57, Medows Street, Fort of complete Bungalow Furniture, Remington Portable Remington No. 12, and Royal Typewriter, Singer Machine, Chesterfield Sets, Zula Sofa Cabinet, Godrej Safes, Refrigerator, Electric Gestetner Duplicator, Zunda Cabinet, Wrist Watches, etc.

3rd Week From TO-MORROW
MINERVA MOVIETONE'S
Popular campaign drama
"MEETHA ZAHAR"
Starring:
SOHRAB MODI
AND
NASEEM
Also: Bombay Talkies' news reel of Subhas Babu's visit to Bombay.
Daily 5, 8 & 11 p.m. Sat., Sun. & Hol.: 2-15 p.m.
MINERVA
TALKIES Lamington Rd.

OPENING TO-MORROW!
ADVT.
JUST ONE INCH!!
For, "Sant Namdeo," opening to-morrow at the CENTRAL, is every inch a sweet picture. It's a Marathi musical, produced by Minerva Movietone.

9th GLORIOUS WEEK
INDIA'S GREATEST HISTORICAL
CHANDRARAO MORE
at
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

PLAZA, Dadar
Presents from TO-MORROW
the great artiste
DEVIKA RANI
IN
Jeevan Prabhat
Don't miss the picture

EXPENSE RATIO BETWEEN C. P. AND BERAR

Congress Working Committee Takes Up Question

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, March 10.

Expense Ratio of 40 to 60 between C. P. and Berar which was agitating the minds of politicians of this province will be settled by the Congress Working Committee shortly. This ration was refered to the Congress President when he was here by the Premier. Subhas Bose had instructed all Congressmen inside or outside the legislature to stop agitation as the Congress Working Commitee had taken the question in its hands. Seth Govindasji will put forth the case of Berar and C. P. respectively before the Working Committee.

The decision of the Working Committee will be final in all respects and will be binding.

CASTE HINDUS TAKE HARIJANS TO TEMPLE

Sequel To Maharaja's Proclamation

(From A Correspondent.)
INDORE, March 9.

A huge procession consisting of fifteen thousand of Caste Hindus and Harijans went from Town Hall to Gopal Mandir this evening. The Harijans had Darshan of the Diety. Some orthodox people surrounded the Secretariat to check the procession. The opposition melted away when a few Goondas threw stray stones at them, but there was no injury. Police arrangements were excellent. Great rejoicings prevail over the proclamation, and people in thousands witnessed the processionists being garlanded on the way.

SUPPORT TO JOSHI'S BILL

Ahmedabad Merchants Also Fall In Line

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, March 8.

Ahmedabad Tenants' Conference have issued forms for signature of the tenants supporting the Rent Bill of Sjt. S. C. Joshi. Over 4,000 signatures have been forwarded to the Prime Minister of the Government of Bombay. About 20 Mercantile Associations have endorsed the Bill.

Workers of Conference also held meetings in different wards exhorting the tenants to unite.

A notice of a resolution has been forwarded to the City Municipality by a member Sjt. N. A. Pathak requesting it to pass a resolution supporting the Rent Bill and make a demand to apply the same to Ahmedabad. It is not known what steps the Congress party in the Municipality will take on the said resolution.

GAEKWAR BOUND FOR CONTINENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, March 9.

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda left city for Jodhpur from which he will fly for the continent on 11/3/38 by Dutch air-plane. Dr. Pranlal Nanavaty is accompanying His Highness as the personal physician. Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachari is going upto Jodhpur.

From April 24, Mr. H. R. Bardswell, retired High Court Judge, will act as Administrator of Pudukottah State, vice Sir Alexander Tottenham, who has been granted leave out of India for four months. Mr. Bardswell will probably attend the Budget Session of the State Council.

Physical Education Essential

Mixed Schools For Boys And Girls Preferred: Women's Education Committee's Report

Recommendations of great importance to primary education of girls in India are contained in the report of the Women's Education Committee, appointed by the Central Advisory Board of Education, with Lady Grigg as Chairwoman and consisted of the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India and several inspectresses of Girls Schools, which has been released to the Press to-day.

The Committee feel that in primary schools no distinction in curriculum is necessary, as the interests, activities and the life of young children are much the same whether they are boys and girls, nor need the methods of teaching this curriculum, the Committee observe, be different.

Mixed Schools.

The Committee, therefore, prefer mixed schools to separate schools for boys and girls not merely on the ground of economy but educationally, and urge that every effort should be made to increase the supply of suitable women teachers and heartily endorse the opinion of Mr. Wood in his recent report that: "Until a system of infant classes staffed by trained women is established in India, education will remain unsound as its very foundation."

Because of the need of relating the child's activities to her environment, emphasis on the "content" of various subjects, say the Committee, will differ according to the location of the schools. Thus a town school affords greater opportunities for emphasis on industries, with associated activities, whilst the rural school is better situated for outdoor activity, gardening and allied topics.

Place of English

As regards English, the Committee are of opinion that it should not form part of the curriculum of a primary school, although several members felt that conversational English might continue to be taught.

While opinion was not unanimous in the Committee on the question of the inclusion of religious instruction in the curriculum, there is agreement that education divorced from religion is sterile and that primary education without teaching the basic principles common to all religion is incomplete. All are agreed also that moral ideas and habits must be developed, though there is a difference of opinion as to whether teaching should be direct or indirect.

Physical Training

Physical training, according to the Committee, is as important as mental training and should include games, simple rhythmic movements, song, drill, and simple drama. The aim should be not so much precision of movement, but such games and activities as will evoke enjoyment and give healthy exercise as also posture, grace or movement and all those activities collectively known as eurythmics.

In the curriculum, the Committee recommends the inclusion of languages, which include reading, writing and speaking simple arithmetic not divorced from the experiences or environments of the child; physical training; handwork—such as drawing, simple cookery and laundry, needlework and suitable craft-work; history, geography and science not as formal subjects of study but to give information.

Tyranny of Time Tables

The most important point, say the Committee, is activities to be taken up when suitable opportunities occur. The Committee agree that a time-table might be necessary but the period should be elastic and changeable by the teacher according to the circumstances. The teacher, say the Committee, is more important than any syllabus.

No curriculum can be satisfactorily taught and no school made attractive, unless the teacher has an understanding of the principles underlying her methods and how those principles are worked out in accordance with the child's nature.

Even the keenest young teacher requires help, guidance and kindly encouragement. Such help, say the Committee, should come from the inspecting officers who ought to spend some considerable time in each school not with a view to fault finding, but to carry ideas from school to school to illustrate how they can be carried out and to stimulate the teacher.

Lastly the Committee opine that simple test should be held at the end of the primary course, which should consist of written papers in language, arithmetic and possibly a paper containing easy questions on the scope of geography, history and science courses.

MOVE TO BOYCOTT AFGHANISTAN'S DRY FRUITS

Sequel To Govt.'s Taking Over Monopoly Of Trade

CAWNPORE, March 7.

A complete boycott of the importation of dry fruits in India from Afghanistan is being organised by the Kirana Merchants of Cawnpore. This is the result of the policy stated to be adopted by the Afghan Government who, it is alleged, are creating a monopoly for export of dry fruits from the country by having established the Sharrkatisamar (Afghan Dry Fruits Co.) with State subsidy. The export of dry fruits in India had so far been handled mainly by Indians.

As a result of the formation of the company numerous labourers, cartsmen and clerks engaged in the Indo-Afghan dry fruit trade have lost work.

Mr. Kishore Chand Kapoor, who had been appointed the sole selling agent for India has resigned. The Afghan Company has sent selling representatives to India.—A. P.

DYSPEPSIA

Of all forms of digestive derangement, dyspepsia is not one that will be put right by waving a magic wand. When the correct treatment has been prescribed a certain amount of patience may be called for before the final cure is effected.

Probably the most reliable and certainly the most popular form of treatment is Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. It is a perfectly balanced combination of pure ingredients designed to deal with the peculiar needs of dyspeptic subjects. In many cases the impaired power of digestion so common in dyspepsia has to be assisted, and it is in rendering this much-needed assistance to good digestion that Maclean Brand Stomach Powder is so beneficial. When the natural flow of gastric juice is deficient, this powder restores balance in the stomach and works wonders with the digestive organs.

Dyspeptic subjects should take Maclean Brand Stomach Powder regularly for a week or two, during which period they will experience a progressive improvement that will surprise and delight them. Get the original MACLEAN BRAND Stomach Powder with the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" on the bottle and carton, and the red seal on carton. Never sold loose—only in bottles in cartons (powder or tablets). If not obtainable from your local chemist or store, write to J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India), Ltd., Standard Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay.

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Around The Courts

Clever Ruse On Racegoers?

Lawrence F. Fernandes was arrested last evening by the Agripada police on a charge of cheating, and was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon.

The accused, it is stated, approached one Mohamed Yusuf Mohamed Ali, an Army Contractor, on the Poona Race Course and purchased in partnership a ticket on the horse 'Silver Dome,' the cost of each share being Rs. 5.

When the horse 'placed,' the accused, it is alleged, said he was an employee of the Turf Club and, as such he could not get the dividend. He, therefore, suggested that the complainant pay his share in advance, and then recover the full dividend from the Totalisator. The complainant accordingly paid him in advance. When the complainant went to cash the ticket he was refused payment as the ticket was out of date. This happened in September last.

A similar ruse was, it is stated, used by the accused on one Hasanalli Noorbhai at the Bombay Race Course on the 28th February. Yesterday, when he happened to see the accused, he handed him over to the police.

Mahomed Yusuf Mahomed Ali, who is stated to have been cheated at the Poona Course, also happened to be there and identified him. The accused has been released on bail in the sum of Rs. 300 with one surely in like amount.

Arrests At Race Course

Goverdhandas Narsidas and Vithaldas Pithamber were arrested by the Anti-Gambling Squad under Sub-Inspector Hakim in the second enclosure of the Race-Course on Wednesday.

It is alleged that Rs. 384 and two race tip books one of which bears a race-betting account, were seized by the police.

The accused were ordered to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 100 at the Girgaum Court till the 22nd instant.

Sutta Arrests

Sub-Inspector Rane carried out a sutta-raid last night at House No. 70, Bapu Khote Street.

Dwarkadas Ramsarup and Manwarilal Jotarmal were arrested. Rs. 20 and sutta chits are alleged to have been seized during the raid.

The accused were ordered to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 100 till the 16th instant.

The following persons were convicted by the Municipal Court of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Mazagaon Police Court:—

Fakir Dhondiba, Vendor in the Grocer's Shop at No. 3, Sunder Lane fined Rs. 10/ or in default to undergo two weeks' simple imprisonment for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 41.8 per cent.

Mr. Umersi Shivji of Messrs. Kanji Chapsi trading at No 373, Suparibag Road fined Rs. 175/- or in default to undergo six month's simple imprisonment, for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 88.1 per cent.

Bombay, Thursday.

SMASH-AND-GRAB TACTICS FAIL

One Arrested After Exciting Chase

A thrilling story of the daring robbery committed yesterday afternoon by two persons at Sheikh Memon Street near the Bullion Exchange was graphically related this morning before the Chief Presidency Magistrate when Rahmat Khan alias Abdul Rehman Behram Khan was put up on a remand application.

Both in its conception and execution, the attempted robbery was daring in the extreme. It almost stands without a parallel in the history of the city. It was carried out under dramatic circumstances, in broad day light in one of the busiest parts of the city. It reads one of Edgar Wallace thrillers.

The police officer, in applying for remand of the accused to custody stated that the accused and another went yesterday at about 1 p.m. to the shop of Messrs Jaishankardas Tribhowandas Choksi, dealers in ready gold, at Sheikh Memon Street. The accused entered the shop and indulged in a lathi charge on the people of the shop.

He then tried to remove some bars on the floor behind the counter of the shop. His companion stood outside.

The accused was about to pick up some bars of gold but his attempt fell through. One of the assistants of the shop, had a brain wave and threw down the gold bars on th efloor behind the counter. This infuriated the accused, who administered lathi blows on two persons.

The police officer, further stated that the shop assistants raised an alarm which brought hundreds of people to the scene. The person standing outside was secured by them. The accused, who was inside the shop, finding his companion in trouble, jumped out of the shop and went to the rescue of his friend. He pulled out a loaded revolver and flourished it before the crowd.

The sight of the accused, with a loaded revolver in one hand, and a lathi in another scared the crowd. Accused then took hold of his companion and urged him to run at break-neck speed.

Both the accused then ran in the direction of Mumbadevi, followed by a yelling crowd, among whom was a constable in plain clothes.

The accused covered his retreat with his pistol. In the meanwhile his companion managed to outstrip him and got away from the crowd.

The accused ran to the Agiary Lane, when the constable in plain clothes closed with him. A grim fight then ensued. The accused tried to fire at the constable but his shot was deflected as a member of the public struck the accused's hands. The accused was ultimately overpowered and arrested and marched off to the Princess Street Police Station. A pistol, with 8 loaded cartridges and a large clasp knife were found on his person.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be, remanded to police custody.

Krishna Hari was arrested last night on a charge of theft and was remanded into Police custody till the 24th instant.

Death was caused by compression and cerebral laceration due to heavy fall as a result of accidental impact of a slowly moving motor car against a ticket box hanging down from his shoulder was the verdict of the Bombay Coroner's jury to-day, at the inquest on the late Govind Jayaram (28), a tram conductor.

Govind Hari was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of theft and was remanded into Police custody till the 17th instant.

WENT TO WITNESS SHOW BUT FELL DOWN.

While her mother was having her dinner, a seven-years old girl went into the passage and, when leaning over the railing, to witness a lantern show, overbalanced and fell down.

It was stated at the inquest on Bhambai Mitha that the girl's mother saw her lying dead with blood issuing from her nose and mouth.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death due to fall from third floor of Municipal Chawl No. 9 at Tarwadi.

HAWKERS COME TO BLOWS.

Two hawkers had a quarrel last evening over their respective rights to hawk fruits at a particular spot in Ramwadi. From words they came to blows. One of them is now lying in the G. T. Hospital suffering from a fracture of the orbital ridge on the left eye while the other is in police custody.

Mulloo Mangala, the arrested man, was directed to be released on a bail of Rs. 60 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

A verdict of accidental death was passed by the Bombay Coroner's jury, to-day, at the inquest on the body of a domestic servant named Ganu Lala (25) who was knocked down by a B. E. S. T. bus at Colaba on February 27. The deceased died on the spot.

GIDWANI HARIJAN ASHRAM

(From A Correspondent.)

NADIAD, (By Mail.)

In Gujarat, Gidwani Harijan Ashram, is considered to be an ideal Ashram for Harijans. It is conducted under the control of Kaira District Harijan Sevak Sangha.

The boys from that Ashram are sent to Municipal Schools for their further education. The Ashram is managed by Bhaijibhai Vaghela, M.L.A.

Support Joshi's Rent Bill

Govt. Asked Not To Pay Any Heed To Opposition.

The following memorandum is addressed to the Minister of Local Self-Government, Bombay, by the Secretary of the Legislative Rights Protecting Society.

My Committee have carefully gone through the above Rent Bill clause by clause and have unanimously come to the conclusion that the proposed Bill is not only a modest attempt to redress a long-felt grievance of one class of the society namely the poor tenants, against the other, namely, landlords but it will also serve to keep the scales of legal relations between the tenants and landlords even and also to bring the economic equilibrium to its proper level.

The present condition of the living of the middle class and labouring classes in the light of acute financial depression and chronic unemployment and consequent incapacity of an average tenant. So high house rent needs no more evidence to show that such a measure is an absolute necessity. In the past, landlords took most undue advantage of the helplessness of the tenants. To check their exploitation, some sort of legislation was urgently needed.

No justifiable arguments can hold ground against the enactment of the proposed legislation.

The faint clamour that is being heard against the Bill is emanating from the interested quarter. It is prompted by utterly selfish motives and therefore should deserve no notice from the Government.

My Committee further want to point out a slight defect existing draft Bill, inasmuch as it omits to provide a remedy for a tenant against his landlord for the latter's negligence or failure to carry out repairs or to remove any defects to the premises under the former's occupation which are likely to cause serious loss or inconvenience to the tenant.

My Committee suggest that a care should, therefore, be taken to insert a clause in the said Bill providing that it shall be lawful for a tenant to withhold payment of rent until the landlord afulfils his obligation of this nature to the tenant.

Lastly my Committee submit that the matter contemplated in the said Bill is one that falls obviously within the most important of the items of ameliorating the condition of the less unfortunate class of the society and therefore, the Bill, in the opinion of my Committee, affords a good opportunity to our popular Congress Ministry and M.L.A.'s to remove this long-felt grievance by giving their whole-hearted support to the said Bill, in spite of the fact that the father of the Bill is not, in outward appearance, a Congressman, but who, my Committee know well, is in heart and spirit nothing but a Congressman.

Blue Shirts Sentenced

LAHORE, March 10.

Two Blue-shirt volunteers of the Ittihad-i-Millat saying Azan (call to prayers), at the gate of Shahidgunj caused a commotion in the locality last night. Policemen on duty at Shahidgunj took them into custody and both were sentenced to-day to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Five Ahrar volunteers, who were arrested while marching towards Shahidgunj last night to say prayers there were also sentenced to six months each.—A.P

(A copy of this PROSPECTUS has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bengal.)

THE ASSAM BENGAL CEMENT COMPANY LTD.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act 1913-36)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL - - - Rs. 50,00,000/- divided into:—10,000—6% Redeemable cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each; 3,50,000—Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each; 5,00,000—Deferred Shares of Re. 1/- each.

ISSUED CAPITAL—Rs. 35,00,000/- divided into:—3,05,000—Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each, and 4,50,000—Deferred Shares of Re. 1/- each.

The Directors and Managing Agents and their friends have agreed to take the following shares:—

1,59,404—Ordinary shares, and
3,04,404—Deferred shares.

The balance of the shares as detailed below are now offered for public subscription, and PREFERENCE OF ALLOTMENT WILL BE GIVEN TO APPLICATIONS RECEIVED FROM BONA FIDE PEOPLE OF ASSAM:—

1,45,596—Ordinary shares, and
1,45,596—Deferred shares.

The said Shares are payable as follows:—

Ordinary Shares Rs. 1/8/- on application and Rs. 2/8/- on allotment and the balance by instalments of Rs. 2/- each to be called for at intervals of not less than two months.

Deferred Shares Re. 1/- on application.

Every person subscribing for one Ordinary Share will be entitled to apply for one Deferred Share.

(a) Ordinary shares shall confer on the holders thereof the right to receive out of the profits of the Company at least 7½% dividend before any dividend is declared to the deferred shares.

(b) Deferred shares shall confer on the holders thereof the right to half of the surplus profits of the Company of each year which shall remain after paying or providing for the payment out of such profits of the dividend on the ordinary share at the rate of at least 7½% per annum on the capital paid up thereon.

(c) In winding-up the Ordinary and the Deferred shareholders will rank equally for return of Capital and will be entitled to participate equally in any surplus assets.

VOTING RIGHTS:

All Shareholders will have a right to attend meetings of the Company, but the right to vote is restricted as stated below:—

(a) Ordinary Shareholders will have one vote for every one share held but will not be entitled to vote if any calls remain unpaid.

(b) Deferred Shareholders will have one vote for one share held.

DIRECTORS:

(1) SARDAR BAHADUR SARDAR INDRA SINGH, Director, The Indian Steel & Wire Products Ltd., Director, Lahore Safe Deposit Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur.

(2) GEORGE MORGAN, Esq., C.I.E., M.L.A., Director, Birds Investment Ltd., Katras Jharia Coal Co., Ltd., Midnapore Zemindary Co., Ltd., Patra Kola Tea Co., Ltd., 6, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

(3) SUSHIL CH. SEN, Esq., M.Sc., B.L., C.B.E., Solicitor to the Government of India in Bengal, Proprietor, Messrs. Dutt & Sen, Solicitors, 30, Nandan Road, Calcutta.

(4) RAI BAMESHWAR NATHANY, BAHADUR, Proprietor, Buldeodas, Rameswar, Merchants, 7, Lyons Range, Calcutta.

(5) SARDAR BALDEV SINGH, M.L.A. (Punjab), Director, Indra Singh & Sons, Ltd., Director, Tropical Accumulators Ltd., Jamshedpur.

(6) J. C. MUKERJEA, Esq., Bar-at-Law, Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation, 28, Camac Street, Calcutta.

(7) P. MUKHERJEE, Esq., Merchant, Proprietor, Universal Trading Union, Director, Basanti Cotton Mills Ltd., 11, Clive Street, Calcutta (Ex-officio).

(8) KANAILAL DUTT, Esq., Merchant, Proprietor, J. C. Dutt & Co., Director, National Soap and Chemical Works, Ltd., 11, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BANKERS:

(1) THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, Calcutta, and its Branches.
(2) THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Calcutta, and its Branches.
(3) THE COMILLA BANKING CORPORATION, LTD., Calcutta, and its Branches.
(4) THE COMILLA UNION BANK, LTD., Calcutta, and its Branches.
(5) THE NEW STANDARD BANK, LTD., Shillong.

AUDITORS: Messrs. RAY & RAY, Chartered Accountants, 6, Church Lane, Calcutta.
SOLICITORS: Messrs. DUTT & SEN, Calcutta.
MANAGING AGENTS: Messrs. THE EASTERN CORPORATION, LTD., Calcutta.
REGISTERED OFFICE: 11, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

OBJECTS OF THE COMPANY:

The Company has been formed to carry out the objects set out in the Memorandum of Association and particularly for the manufacture of Cement in Assam where the raw materials necessary for the manufacture of the best quality of Portland Cement are available and to acquire certain concessions already acquired by the Eastern Corporation, Ltd.

SCOPE FOR THE FORMATION OF THE COMPANY:

The following table published with the courtesy of the *Indian Finance* is by itself sufficient proof of the fact that there has been an enormous rise in the demand for Cement in India in the past two decades and that there is yet ample scope for the establishment of an up-to-date cement factory with an estimated producing capacity of 250 tons per day with provision to increase same by further 250 tons thereby making one complete plant for 500 tons production per day.

Calendar year.	Indian Manufacture Tons	Foreign imports into India. Tons.	Total Consumption in India. Tons.
1914	945	1,50,530	1,51,475
1916	38,672	80,543	1,19,215
1918	84,344	20,016	1,04,307
1920	91,253	1,18,507	2,09,760
1922	1,51,339	1,09,924	2,61,260
1924	2,63,745	88,416	3,52,162
1926	3,88,009	54,801	4,42,806
1927	4,77,742	69,004	5,46,742
1928	5,57,953	74,700	6,32,653
1929	5,60,684	74,800	6,35,482
1930*	5,63,928	68,000	6,31,928
*(1930 saw the inception of The Cement Marketing Company of India, Ltd.)			
1930-31	5,70,180	64,000	6,34,180
1931-32	5,32,963	58,500	6,41,463
1932-33	5,85,923	60,800	6,46,723
[illegible]	7,47,818	48,100	7,95,918
[illegible]	8,88,202	42,000	9,30,167

SPECIAL FEATURE:

The factory will be erected at a suitable site near Chhatak on the river Surma near the limestone deposits of Jaintia and Khasia Hills in Surma Valley (Assam). The principal raw materials necessary for the manufacture of good cement, namely, limestone and clay of suitable quality are abundantly available near the proposed factory site. The clay is on the spot where the factory is intended to be erected while the limestone is to be found within ten miles of the proposed factory site and can easily be transported thereto by water route, tramway or ropeway. The deposits and the site have been surveyed by several experts including Mr. D. C. Nag, B.Sc., (Mining, B'ham), I.E.E. (Poona), Consulting Geologist and Mining Engineer, formerly Superintendent of Mining Department of Messrs. Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., and according to the report submitted by them the quality of both limestone and clay intended to be used is most suitable for manufacture of Portland Cement of the best possible quality, while the quantity available can be regarded as practically inexhaustible and is sure to last so far as can be anticipated for at least 300 years.

Special arrangements have been made on behalf of the Company for the erection of the factory on a plot of land, measuring about 200 bighas, situated on the bank of river Surma near Chhatak. This river is navigable throughout the year with the result that the Company will have very special advantages as regards transport facilities for carrying, at a rate cheaper than any other concern situated in the adiacent provinces, the finished products to all the important consuming centres in East Bengal and Assam and also for despatch by direct water route to Calcutta and Chittagong from where the same can be exported to all parts of India. The saving in transportation charges alone will enable the company to offer more favourable terms than any other competing concerns in these two provinces or by outside manufacturers and is bound to result in an increase in the consumption of cement in these areas. It is estimated from available statistics that the local consumption in East Bengal and Assam is about 4,500 tons of Cement per month and the Consumption is increasing. This is more conveniently situated than any factory so far established to supply these markets. So far as transport "is concerned" there are several companies working in and around the vicinities and if found necessary, the company will organise their own transport services for both raw material and finished products.

MACHINERY & STAFF:

Negotiations are in progress with first class manufacturers of Cement Plants for the supply of the complete machinery necessary for the factory. The capacity of the present plant will be 250 tons per day with provision to increase same to 500 tons. The buildings, layout, etc., are being designed to accommodate 500 tons capacity plant and certain parts of the plant now to be supplied are suitable for 500 tons daily production. The Managing Agents have also arranged for the services of Chemists, Engineers and Geologists, so that with the completion of the installation of the factory, commencement of the manufacture may be made as early as possible.

MANAGEMENT:

MANAGING AGENTS:

The business of the company will be carried on subject to control and direction of the Directors by Messrs. Eastern Corporation Ltd. who are appointed as the Managing Agents of the Company. This concern is composed of experienced business men of reputation and the Directors are confident that under their direction and control the Managing Agents will be quite able to carry out the project to success.

REMUNERATION:

The remuneration of the Managing Agents is:—

(a) Under the Articles of Association the Managing Agents are entitled to an office allowance of Rs. 2,500/- per month, but they have agreed not to charge any allowance until and unless the Company is able to pay the same out of profits.

(b) A commission of 10% (ten per cent) of the net profits of the company calculated according to the provisions of Section 87C (3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

DIRECTORS:

QUALIFICATION & REMUNERATION:

The qualification of a Director other than an Ex-officio Director shall be the holding of Ordinary and/or Deferred shares to the face value of Rs. 5,000/- in the company. Each of the Directors including Ex-officio Director shall be paid out of the funds of the company by way of remuneration for his services at the rate of not more than Rs 50/- for each meeting attended by him besides actual travelling expenses for attending such meetings. If a Director is required to travel or to render any special or extraordinary services, such special remuneration may be paid to him as the Board of Directors may determine.

INTEREST OF THE DIRECTORS:

Messrs. Sardar Bahadur Sardar Indra Singh, J C Mukerjea, Kanailal Dutt, P Mukherjee and Sardar Baldev Singh are members of the company of Managing Agents Mr. Sushil Chandra Sen is the Proprietor of the firm of Dutt & Sen, Solicitor to the company.

ESTIMATE OF COST AND PROFIT:

Estimated annual production on the basis of 250 tons per day comes to 78,000 tons. Estimated profit per ton calculated on a very conservative basis is Rs. 10/- amounting to a total gross profit of Rs. 7,80,000/- yielding a nett profit of Rs 5,50,000/- for reserve and distribution.

CAPITAL COST:

Plant, Building, Jetties, Power House, etc., including development of site, also payment for land lease, rights, etc., are estimated at 28 lakhs, but this is not all necessary at once.

The Directors consider that after providing consideration money for the purchase of lease, concessions, etc., which also includes cost of land, they can safely commence business as soon as shares of the total value of Rs. 10 lakhs are applied for:—

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTIONS:

The first allotment will be made by the Directors as soon as applications for shares worth Rs. 10 lakhs are received.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES:

The preliminary expenses of and incidental to the formation of the company are estimated at Rs. 15,000/- (exclusive of brokerage or underwriting charges and advertisement expenses)

BROKERAGE:

A sum not exceeding 2½% as commission or brokerage may be paid on all shares allotted through agents or brokers and in the case of underwriting any part of the capital the Directors are to decide the rate of commission for such underwriting.

CONTRACTS:

The following contracts have been adopted by the company:—

(1) An agreement between the company and Messrs. Eastern Corporation Ltd. appointing the latter as Managing Agents of the company on terms and conditions laid down in the body of the Articles of Association.

(2) An agreement between the company and Messrs. Eastern Corporation Ltd., the vendors for transfer of leases and rights for land factory site, deposit, etc., in favour of the company in consideration of the sum to be payable partly in cash and partly by issue of fully paid up ordinary and deferred shares amounting to Rs. 5 lakhs to be paid in the following manner:—

Rs. 1,00,000/- by allotment of 1,00,000 fully Paid up deferred shares of Re. 1/- each.

Rs. 3,00,000/- by allotment of 30,000 fully Paid up ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each.

Rs. 1,00,000/- in cash.

An agreement to pay the Managing Agents the security deposit money amounting to rupees one lakh and three thousand which they have advanced and deposited with the Government of Assam for the lease, concession and option over the several areas of limestone deposits in K and J Hills and which are returnable by the Government on the erection of the factory.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES:

Application for shares should be made on the form accompanying this Prospectus and sent to the Company's Bankers or to the Managing Agents together with a remittance of the amount payable on application. Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number of shares applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the amount payable on allotment. Failure to pay the amount due on allotment will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

DOCUMENTS:

The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and the draft agreements with Messrs Eastern Corporation Ltd., and other documents may be inspected at the office of the Company's Solicitors Messrs Dutt & Sen, Temple Chambers, Calcutta at any time during office hours.

A copy of the company's MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION is annexed to this Prospectus and forms part of it.

Copies of this Prospectus and forms of application for shares can be had at the following addresses:—

(1) The Assam Bengal Cement Co. Ltd., 11, Clive Street, Calcutta.
(2) Messrs. Dutt & Sen, Solicitors, 6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.
(3) Messrs Imperial Bank of India, Clive Street, Calcutta.
(4) Messrs Central Bank of India Ltd., Clive Street Calcutta.
(5) Messrs Comilla Banking Corporation, Ltd., Clive Row, Calcutta.
(6) Messrs Comilla Union Bank, Ltd., Clive Street, Calcutta.
(7) Messrs. New Standard Bank, Ltd., Shillong.

SARDAR INDRA SINGH.
GEORGE MORGAN.
SUSHIL CHANDRA SEN.
RAMESWAR NATHANY.
SARDAR BALDEV SINGH.
J. C. MUKERJEA.
P. MUKHERJEE.
KANAILAL DUTT.
Directors.

Dated, Calcutta,
7th March, 1938.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

No.
(In the application Register for Office use only.)

To
The Directors,
THE ASSAM BENGAL CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.,
11, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Gentlemen,

Having paid to the Company's Bankers/Managing Agents the sum of Rs..... being the amount payable with application in respect of..... Ordinary shares of face value of Rs. 10/- per share at the rate of Re 1/8/- per share and..... Deferred shares of Re. 1/- each. I/We request you to allot me/us that number of shares upon terms and conditions of the Prospectus and I/We hereby agree to accept that or any smaller number that may be allotted to me/us subject to the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association and I/We authorise you to register me/us as the holder of the said shares. I/We undertake to pay the balance payable in respect of the shares that may be allotted to me/us as and when called for.

Name in full.....
(In Block Capitals)
Occupation.....
Address.....
Father's/Husband's Name.....
Date.....
Usual Signature.....

Signature of witness.....
Address.....
Occupation.....
Introduced by.....

THE ASSAM BENGAL CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED.

No.....
Received from.....
the sum of Rupees.....
being the amount payable with application in respect of Ordinary and Deferred shares in the above named company.

Particulars { Ordinary shares Nos.....Rs.....
Deferred shares Nos.....Rs.....

Date.....
Managing Agents
Bankers.

Official Receipt will follow from the Company's Head Office.

Latest Gallops At Mahaluxmi

Auto Buz, Toltec And Nasu Work Well

(FROM OUR SPECIAL TRACK CORRESPONDENT)

The following Gallops of horses engaged on Saturday were noted:—

AUTO BUZ (R. Boy) and SAXON PRINCE (Bromley) were sent a mile and a half at a good pace when the former held a slight advantage. Should run well in the Northumberland Plate.

GAY BACHELOR (Sibbritt) strode out resolutely in a rattling mile-and-a-quarter spin. Fit and well.

CARIOCA (Selby) was always going too well for COEUR BRULE (Graham) in a sharply run nine furlongs gallop.

TRESSEX (Sibbritt) covered a fast mile in pleasing style. He is in fine trim.

VIJAY KUMAR II (Britt) moved like a fit horse over ten furlongs.

TIPPERARY (Munro) proved too speedy for LIZZI BAILLIE (Maxwell) in a dash over the five.

GOLD CROWN (B. McQuade) showed plenty of speed for six furlongs. Has made notable improvement.

TOLTEC (Jones) and MISS GRENVILLE (R. Boy) were well together at the end of a fast six furlongs. Former must be winning again.

PURE SCOTCH (Brace) had MANIFOLD (O'Neale) beaten over seven furlongs. Must be thereabouts if he can reproduce track form.

NASU (Selby) was not pressed to beat BELLE RUE (Graham) in an easy mile gallop.

SKAVAIA (Simmons) gave a fair display when sent five furlongs.

PINBAI (Jones) went well in the company of CONQUERING (R. Boy) over the five. Keep an eye on this one.

NONE SO DEAR (Burn) showed plenty of speed for six furlongs. A useful filly.

SUN MAIDEN (Brace) shaped better than BIRTHDAY GIFT (O'Neale) in a dash over the six. Former has improved.

FATA KASHAF (Selby) bowled along at a useful pace over the nine. He is very well just now.

AL HAMIL (Obaid) came at a strong pace over the nine. Fit.

RIM AL IRAQ (R. Boy) proved superior to SPORTING PRINCE (Britt) and NANDKUMAR (Obaid) over the mile and a quarter.

Note:—DICK TAPPER, WAHID AL IRAQ and THE RIGHT MAN.

Sir C. P. Blackwell Succeeds Sir Temulji Nariman

Owing to old age, Right Worshipful Bro. Dr. Sir Temulji Bhikaji Nariman Grand Master of All-Scottish Freemasonry in India laid down his gavel of office on Wednesday night at the Freemasons' Hall, Bombay, and installed in his stead Rt. Wor. Bro. Sir C. P. Blackwell as Grand Master before a large and distinguished gathering of Freemasons, who had come to witness the ceremony from different parts of India.

Sir Cecil Patrick Blackwell, the New Grand Master and Judge of the Bombay High Court, is also a distinguished Freemason and his appointment was approved by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, by a Special Commission, which was read at the regular meeting, held on Wednesday night.

In spite of his advanced age,—he is over 90 years now,—Rt. Wor. Bro. Dr. Sir Temulji Nariman performed the Installation ceremony very efficiently and in an impressive manner. The new Grand Master Rt. Wor. Bro. Sir C. P. Blackwell after the Installation appointed the following officers of the Grand Lodge for the ensuing year:—

Appointments.

Grand Master Depute:—Bro. P. M. Kanga, Substitute Grand Master:—Bro. I. H. Taunton, Grand Superintendents—Northern India:—Bro. Lt.-Col. J. Galbraith Gill. Central India:—Bro. C. Lindsay. Southern India:—Bro. Morley Williams. Eastern India:—Bro. A. Logan. Senior Grand Wardens:—Bro. H. J. Mulleneux, Bro. G. T. Phillips, Bro. H. J. Maitland Jones and Bro. H. H. Nawab Sir Seyed Raza Ali Khan. Junior Grand Wardens:—Bro. H. P. Kharas, Bro. D. N. Kumar, Bro. J. Bracewell and Bro. Lt. L. Lunson. Grand Secretary:—Wor. Bro. Khan Bahadur J. C. Mistree. Grand Chaplains:—Bro. W. C. Garner, Bro. Sailendra Nath Bannerjee, Bro. H. H. Greenway and Bro. Dr. D. C. Rennie.

After the ceremony a Banquet was held at which the new Grand Master was toasted lustily by the freemasons.

Ten thousand people from all parts of India, mostly Jains, attended the great Jain religious fair at Bhadreshar near Mundra (Cutch).

SECOND SALE week

LAST DAY

TO-DAY

MANY HALF PRICE

And

SPECIAL PRICE BARGAINS STILL AVAILABLE

NO FURTHER REDUCTIONS

SALE *DEFINITELY CLOSES TO-DAY*

Asquith & Lord Limited Esplanade Road BOMBAY.

We have pleasure to inform our patrons that to facilitate their convenience we have opened a Branch in LAKSHMI INSURANCE BUILDING, SIR PHIROZESHAH MEHTA ROAD, FORT.

We are specialized in Artistic Furniture for Household and Offices. Also orders executed according to specification.

You are cordially invited to visit our Show Rooms. It will cost you nothing to consult us.

Gujrat Furniture Works

Main Show Room and Work Shop, Girgaum, BOMBAY. Tel. No. 25498.

Branch Office: Lakshmi Ins. Building, Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road, Fort BOMBAY. Tel. No. 30144.

VISHVESHWARIA COMMITTEE

Ahmedabad Plea For Utilization Of Tapti And Narbuda Waters

AHMEABAD, March, 9.

The Irrigation Enquiry Committee, appointed by the Government of Bombay with Sir M. Vishweshwaria as President arrived here to take evidence of officials and non-officials.

Mr. Hariprasad P. Mehta M.L.A. Secretary of the District Congress Committee, stressed the importance of irrigation for agriculture, and said that if the waters of the Narbuda and Tapti were through irrigation supplied to the surrounding fields throughout the year sugarcane can be grown on a large scale. He also said that the existing Khari cut canals and Hathmati canals did not supply sufficient water to the agriculturists as these were small rivers. —A.P.

NEW BUILDING OF GHATKOPAR GIRLS' SCHOOL

Fund Of Rs. 20,000 Collected: Rs. 28,000 Given By Sheth Dhanjee Devsey

An opening ceremony of the New School premises known as Sheth Dhanjee Devsey Rashtriya Kanya Shala, was performed at Ghatkopar under the chairmanship of the Hon. Prime Minister, Mr. B. J. Kher.

President Mr. Chimanlal Popatlal Shah, Secretaries, and other workers collected a sum of Rs. 20,000 was announced at the function held on Sunday last, in the compound of the New Building of the School:

Sheth Waghajee Lakhamidas Rs. 3,001. Sheth Chimanlal Popatlal Shah Rs. 3,001. Grain Merchants' Association Rs. 2,501. Seth Tokarsey Mooljee and Co., Rs. 1,001. Sheth Nahalchand Mulchand Rs. 1,001. Rice Merchants' Association Rs. 501. Sheth Keshavlal Mulchand Rs. 501. Sheth Naranjee Purshotam Rs. 501. Sheth Khimjee Visharam Rs. 501. Sheth Nagindas and Manekbai Rs. 501. Sheth Jamnadas Umarsey Rs. 501. Sheth Popatlal Ghelabhai and Co., by Mr. Kakubhai Rs. 501. Sheth Shree Kuber, by Mr. D. M. Zaveri Rs. 501. Messrs. Kanjee Jadavjee and Co., through Mr. J. P. Mehta Rs. 501. Sheth Amratlal L. Khokhani Rs. 501. Sheth Singhjibhai Vikamsey Rs. 501. Sheth Virchandbhai Meghajibhai Rs. 501. Sheth Laherchand Joitadas Rs. 501. Messrs. Hirjeebhai Ghelabhai and Co., Rs. 251. Sheth Bhavanjeebhai Arjunbhai Khimjee Rs. 251. Sheth Ramniklal Chhotalal Rs. 251. Sheth Ratanseybhai K. Mistry Rs. 251 Sheth Harilalbhai Ramjee Rs. 251.

It may be added that the new building is erected at the cost of Rs. 50,000. A dinner party was given in the evening to all girls and members of the Committee and their families for which a separate fund was raised.

Further sums are being collected and they will be announced later on. Authorities are greatly obliged to various donors who have liberally contributed towards this fund for national education.

GOVT. SHOULD'NT INTERFERE IN CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

An Excursion to Vijireshwari was arranged by the Fort Co-operative Institute, Bombay, on Sunday last. The Excursion Party number 250 left for Vijireshwari by motor buses.

There Dewan Bahadur Gandhi unfurling the Co-operative Flag said the flag was an emblem of unity. The seven colour of the rainbow that blended the co-operative flag showed the aims at blending together different colours, castes and creeds into a harmonious whole.

Proceeding he said that the very existence of the Provincial Co-operative Institute, which was at one time looked upon as one of the three important limbs of the co-operative movement in the Presidency was to-day threatened and required a united effort on their part to save it.

He warned the Government that the Co-operative Movement which was the only hope of rural India would not thrive until and unless it was left free in the hands of non-official workers. The right course would have been to bring the branches under the control of the Head Office. He said that the supervision work cannot be efficiently done by the people in the district.

The Dhulia Congress Committee has invited applications from candidates who wish to contest on the Congress ticket the District Local Board elections which will be held in May.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s. Also 31.4 metres. 9.565 kc/s. for Transmissions I & II and 90.8 metres. 3.305 kc/s. for Transmission III

A.M.

7-30 Recorded Programme. 11-30 Sumati Wadkar

NOON

12-0 S. Krishnaswami: Violin Saraswathi; Ethukula kambodi

P.M.

12-5 Avinash Vyas. Gujarati geet. 12-30 AIR Quartet song from Tukaram, 12-40 B. A. Mogre. Recitations from poems. 12-50 B. C. Mukerji. 1-0 Market Rates. Announcements. 1-5 Recorded Programme. 5-30 AIR Orchestra: Dhanashri. 5-40 Avinash Vyas. Geet. 5-55 Garba Dhun. By AIR Instrumentalists. 6-5 B. C. Mukerji. Modern Bengali songs. 6-20 AIR Chorus. 6-30 To Bhumijan. Lawni songs. Market rates. Aika mandali. 7-30 Fisheries talk in Gujarati by Rao Bahadur Maneckial Lallubhai. 7-45 Sumati Wadkar. 8-15 Krishna Swami: Violin. 8-30 Commercial News. 8-45 Gulam Rasool. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 AIR Orchestra. 9-30 News. 9-45 Tonight in Bombay by G. R. Genge 10-0 Maneck Bhagat: Piano. 10-15 Caesar Coelho: Tenor. 10-25 Reginald Foort: Cinema Organ 10-30 Non-stop Variety.

Delhi I Programme

VUD 340 metres. 886 kc/s.

TRANSMISSION I

A.M.

8-0 Readings from 'Quran'. 8-15 Madan Lal. 8-35 Kumari Dipali Taluqdar. 8-55 Gitasri Mondira Gupta. 9-5 Manohar. News. 9-10 In English. 9-20 In Hindustani. 9-30 G. N. Natu. 10-0 Shrimati Bai Narvekar.

TRANSMISSION II

P.M.

12-30 Woman's World. News (Hindustani), music. Moharrum, talk by Sabru Khatoon music. 1-0 Mersias and Naats 1-30 Mersias and Naats.

TRANSMISSION III

P.M.

5-0 Madan Lal. 5-10 Dipali Taluqdar. 5-20 AIR Orchestra. 5-30 G. N. Natu. 6-0 Shrimati Bai Narvekar. 6-30 Waqiat-i-Karbala talk in Hindustani. 6-45 Dipali Taluqdar. 7-0 For Villagers Only 8-0 Mysticism in Urdu ghazals, talk in Hindustani By R. S. Firaq. 8-15 Gitasri Mondira Gupta. 8-40 Shantimoy Ghosh. 8-50 Shrimati Bai Narvekar. News Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Ken Mac's Band. 10-0 Books review by Sir G. S. Bajpai. 10-15 Ken Mac's Band. 10-55 News.

Delhi II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II

31.3 metres, 9.575 kc/s

Programmes as in Delhi I

TRANSMISSION III

60 metres, 4.905 kc/s

P.M

5-0 to 7-0 Programmes as in Delhi I. 7-0 G. N. Natu. 7-25 AIR Orchestra. 7-35 Shrimati Bai Narvekar. 8-0 to 9-45 Programmes as in Delhi I. 9-45 Madan Lal. 10-0 to 10-15 Programmes as in Delhi I. 10-15 Shrimati Bai Narvekar. 10-40 Gitasri Mondira Gupta.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 m., 810 kc/s. and 49.1 m., 6,109 kc/s.

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

P.M

12-38 Vocal Recital. 12-51 Boston Promenade Orchestra. 1-21 Chamber Music. Weather. 1-36 Recorded Programme. 2-6 From Holy Quran. 2-21 Islamic Songs. 4-36 For Children. 4-51 Ajit Chakravarti. 4-56 Deshi Ranna. 5-6 Mira Nag. 5-11 Abinash Banerjee. 5-36 For Children. 6-8 When Sun Goes Down. 6-51 News, Weather. 7-6 News. Weather (Bengali). 7-21 'Aparajita' by AIR Players.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s

P.M.

6-45 Khabare Atare. 7-45 Radium, talk in Hindustani by Minhaj-ul-Din. 8-0 Readings from 'Quran'. 8-15 Mahfil-i-Marsiya-Khwani. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres. 1,088 kc/s.

P.M.

6-0 Jaswant Kaur. 6-15 Budh Singh Tan. 6-30 For Countryside. 7-0 Jaswant Kaur. 7-23 Gopal Chandra Lalhri. 7-30 Budh Singh Tan. 7-53 Chhote Khan. 8-0 Budh Singh Tan. 8-15 Wife or Mother? A debate in Hindustani. Wazir Begam Zia: Mother Begam Abdur Rashid: Wife. 8-30 Jaswant Kaur. 8-53 Mysore Palace Orchestra. 9-0 Budh Singh Tan. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Leisure in Life, talk by Norah Richards. 10-0 Jaswant Kaur. 10-20 Budh Singh Tan. 10-40 Jaswant Kaur

B. B. C. Programme

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97m.), GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86m.), GSO (to 8-30 p.m.) 15.18 Mc/s (19-76m.), GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19 82m.), GSD 11.75 Mc/s (25.53m.)

P.M.

7-25 Opening. 7-30 B B C Empire Orchestra. 8-30 America Speaks: 3. 8-50 Billy Mayerl. 9-0 Hughie Green and his Gang. 9-30 News. 9-50 Next Week's Programmes. 10-0 They're Off, nonstop variety of song, comedy, and rhythm.

Bombay Hockey Championship

Close Victory For Young Sports

"TIMES OF INDIA" BEATEN BY A GOAL

The Young Sports, qualified for the semi-final round by eliminating the "Times of India," a seeded team, from the Bombay Provincial Hockey Championship on Thursday evening.

A certain misunderstanding that the victory of the Young Sports over the Bombay City F. C. was a fluke, was cleared on Thursday when the Dadar team proved that they are a really good side or at least a hard fighting team.

The honours of the match go to C. Murzello, who got the all-important goal and earned for his side the right to contest the semi-final against the winners of Lusitanians "A" and St. Xavier's College. S. D'Souza in the pivotal position also was responsible for his side's victory for he succeeded in shadowing Correa, the spearhead of the "Times" attack.

The first half of play was practically even with each team attacking in turn and proved to be barren. Both defences held up the attacks and the Custodians had an easy time.

On changing ends the Young Sports took command but could not score. Midway in this half, Oliveira, the inside-right of the Sports, just collected a pass on the goal-line and passed back to Murzello, when attacked by the "Times" goal-keeper and the latter pushed the ball into an open goal. Lynn made frantic efforts to save the situation but in vain.

Thereafter the "Times" went all out but the Young Sports defence held out grimly till the end, the Carvalho brothers doing invaluable service.

For the "Times," Corea, Lynn and Mendis worked extremely hard but their efforts proved fruitless.

THE RESULT:

YOUNG SPORTS 1 goal.

"TIMES OF INDIA" Nil.

THE TEAMS:

YOUNG SPORTS:—X. B. Fernandes, E. Carvalho and H. Carvalho; C. Menezes, S. D'Souza and A. D'Souza; T. D'Costa, S. Oliveira, C. Murzello, S. D'Mello and E. D'Souza.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA":—Gibson, O. Thomas and Easdon; Tyrell, Lynn and Morrison; Mendis, F. Pereira, F. Correa, Thomas and Petty.

UMPIRES:—S. H. Bhoot and S. H. Mehta.

To-day's Matches

4-15 p.m. W. H. Brady S. C. vs. H. V. M. Sports Club (League match).

5-30 P.M. Lusitanians "A" vs. St. Xavier's College.

FARR-BAER FIGHT ON THE RADIO

A commentary by Bob Bowman on the fifteen-round fight between Tommy Farr and Max Baer will be broadcast from Madison Square Garden, New York, and heard by the BBC's oversea listeners at 3 a.m. G.M.T. in Transmission 6 on March 12. The broadcast is expected to last for an hour. An electrical reproduction of part of the commentary will be heard in Transmission 2 from 1.15 to 1.30 p.m G.M.T. on the same date.

V. J. PATEL'S PORTRAIT UNVEILED IN COLOMBO

(From A Correspondent.)

COLOMBO. (By Mail).

The late Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel's portrait was unveiled on the 5th inst. at the premises of the Indian Seva Sangam, by Sir Waitlingam Duraiswamy, the Speaker of Ceylon State Council.

Mr. H. M. Desai who presided in requesting Sir W. Duraiswamy to unveil the portrait paid a glowing tribute to the late President Patel who, said Mr. Desai was a source of constant terror to the Simla Gods during the tenure of his Speakership.

DEEP STUDY OF CONSTITUTIONAL WORKING

Sir W. Deyeaiswamy speaking in Tamil, said that for given equal opportunity. President Patel proved that Indians were capable of undertaking highest responsibilities. He then, amidst loud cheers of Mahatma Gandhiji-ki-jai, unveiled the portrait.

The Educational Conference of East and West Khandesh Districts and Nasik District will be held at Dhulia on March 13 under the chairmanship of Dr. G. S. Khair of Poona.

B. S. N. Co.'s PLEASURE CRUISES

ROUND "DUFFERIN" & ELEPHANTA CRUISES DURING "MUHARRUM", "HOLI" & "JAMSHEDI NAVROZ" HOLIDAYS.

There will be a cruise round "Dufferin" during the ensuing holidays leaving Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m. and returning at 7-30 p.m.

In addition to the above, there will be a Special Excursion Steamer to Elephanta leaving Ferry Wharf, Alexandra Dock, at 9 a.m. & 2 p.m. and returning at 1 p.m. and 6-30 p.m. respectively.

For fares and other particulars please apply to the Head Office of the Company.

100, Frere Road, Bombay. (Tel. No. 25061).
or Wharf Superintendent, Alexandra Dock. (Tel. No. 25303).

PRABHURAM AYURVEDIC COLLEGE
Dr. POPAT UNIVERSITY OF AYURVED

No. 249 OF 1938.

The II Session of Examinations of 1938 for the Degree of BHISHAGWARA and the GRADUATESHIP OF THE PRABHURAM AYURVEDIC COLLEGE and for the Certificate of SAVIKA-PARICHARIKA for lady students only, shall commence from Thursday, 21st April, 1938, in the College Hall. Candidates intending to appear in these Examinations should apply to the Hon. Secretary with the necessary fees and the certificates of study on or before the 14th April, 1938.

The Institutions also the certificate of VAIDYAVAR and the Diploma of ACHARYA on those who are already conducting Medical Practice on Ayurvedic Lines on their undergoing the necessary test and/or by their submitting a thesis.

Detailed information will be found in the "HANDBOOK," a copy of which may be had on sending 14 annas stamps to the undersigned. A summarised extract of the same is available for annas two.

B.O.
PRATAPKUMAR VAIDYA,
G. P. A. C. Hon. Secretary.

5th March, 1938.
College University Office,
92, Cathedral St., Bhuleshwar,
Bombay, 2.

Q: "What is the best remedy for Wasting Diseases?"

ANGIER'S is the answer

Angier's Emulsion is widely and successfully used in the treatment of consumption and in all forms of ill-health in which there is loss of weight. Pleasant to take, it promotes appetite, aids digestion and builds up weight and strength.

In addition to its tonic properties, Angier's Emulsion exerts a pronounced soothing, healing action which makes it invaluable for inflammatory and catarrhal affections of the lungs or digestive organs. Angier's Emulsion is strongly recommended for consumption, scrofula, rickets, anæmia, and wasting bowel disorders. If you are run-down, nervous, depressed or convalescent after a serious illness, it is of paramount importance to take a tonic restorative that is recommended by the Medical Profession for building up health, strength and mental vigour. Angier's Emulsion has been such a remedy for over 40 years. Safe, reliable and efficient, it provides a true health-restoring treatment. It has won a splendid reputation throughout India.

The Most Palatable of all Emulsions.

A Doctor writes:—"I may say that Angier's Emulsion is not new to me. I was prescribing it freely 30 years ago when several pulmonary cases were under my care, and I still recommend it."

(Signed)———M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Of all Chemists and Bazars in two sizes.

Angier's Emulsion contains no animal oil, and in its preparation is untouched by hand. It is therefore acceptable to all castes and religions.

GRAND OPENING

OF

"HARIPURA CONGRESS 1938"

MADE BY: WADIA MOVIETONE, and CHICAGO RADIO CO., LTD.

ON

SUNDAY

13TH MARCH

at 10 A. M.

With the Topical, will be shown select scenes from

WADIA PICTURES

UNDER THE PATRONAGE

and in the presence of

SARDAR PATEL

President of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Board;

and Hon'ble MINISTERS of the BOMBAY CABINET.

AT

LAMINGTON

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—

As. 9; As. 14; Rs. 1-2-0; Rs. 2-4-0; Rs. 3-6-0; and Rs. 5-10-0.

PROCEEDS WILL GO TO HARIPURA CONGRESS

Reception Committee.

Booking at:—

(1) The Theatre.
(2) Edward Talkies, Kalbadevi Rd.
(3) Chicago Radio Co., Ltd., Esplanade Rd.

REGAL

Daily: at 6-30 and 10 P.M

Romancing in turbulent SPAIN!

At 4 P. M. Only!

SHIRLEY TEMPLE

at her best in "HEIDI"

CAPITOL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Mr. & Mrs. MARTIN JOHNSON'S

Aerial Epic over Africa.

"BABOONA"

Unbelievable Thrills in the Savage heart of the African Jungle!

THE EXCELSIOR

LAST DAY TO-DAY

At 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagan Sud 10, 1994
Muslim: Moharrum 8, 1357
Parsi: Meher 7, 1307
Hightide: 6-57; 20-37
Lowtide: 1-43; 13-35
Sunrise: 6h 51m
Sunset: 6h 48m

Saturday, March 12.

S. S. "Stratheden" sails at 1 p.m.

AIR SERVICES TO KATHIAWAR

The scheduled 'plane left on Thursday morning at 7-15 for Kathiawar.

KALBADEVI KHADI BHANDAR

"A. I. S. A. Khadi Bhandar, 396, Kalbadevi Road, will remain closed to-day, (Friday) on account of monthly stock-taking".

BOMBAY CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

A meeting of the General Council (Active Members) of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party will be held on Thursday, March 17, at 7 p.m. at the Party Office.

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY

"The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road, for the week ending 5th March 1938, was 347; of these 239 were males and 108 females."

BHULESHWAR CONGRESS

An ordinary meeting of the Managing Council of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee will be held today (Friday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.), at the Committee Office, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

The first of a series of Special Study Classes on "Reincarnation in the Ocean of Theosophy" by W. Q. Judge will be conducted in English at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Friday) evening at 6-15.

ADULT FRANCHISE

To voice the general public desire for Adult Franchise in the Bombay Municipal Elections as also the democratisation of the Municipality a public meting will be held under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party on Sunday, March 13, at 6-30 p.m. at Chowpatty. Mr. M. R. Masani will preside and Messrs. Yusuf Meherally, Asoka Mehta and others will speak.

GIFT FOR HINDI PRACHAR IN MAHARASHTRA

The Secretary, Akhil Maharashtra Hindi Prachar Samiti, Poona, writes:—

Shrimant Pratapshet of Amalner has donated a sum of Rs. 6,000 to the Akhil Maharashtra Hindi Prachar Samiti, Poona for its mission of spreading the knowledge of Hindi-Hindusthani in Maharashtra. The said sum is to be utilised in appointing Hindi Pracharaks in the different districts of Maharashtra to do the work in an organised way.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed Registered and Unregistered Packet Mails only (i.e., other than letters and postcards) for South Africa and all Mails for Laurenzo Marques per s.s. "Gujarat" via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. respectively on Saturday the 12th inst., and 6-30 p.m. on Sunday the 13th inst., respectively.

American mails for India were not received from s.s. "Strathaird" which arrived here on Thursday, the 10th March, 1938.

AMUSEMENT OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"The Prisoner of Zenda" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Baboona". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Nand-Kumar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EROS—"It Cant Last Forever" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"A Woman Alone" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m
LAMINGTON—"Mukti" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kanhopatra" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Meetha Zahar" Daily at 5, 8 and 11 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Chandrarao More" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Parnell" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Thin Ice" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Swarajya Seemevar" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Love Under Fire" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. "Heidi" Daily at 4 p.m. show only
ROXY—"Vidyapati" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Man-Proof" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

There will be no meeting of the Corporation to-day (Friday).

The next meeting of the Corporation will be held here on Monday, the 14th March 1938, at 3 p.m. (B. T.)

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE

The next meeting of the Improvements Committee will be held in the Corporation Hall on Tuesday, the 15th March, 1938, at 3-30 p.m. (B. T.)

HINDI PRACHAR SABHA

Smt. Perinben Captain, Secretary, Hindi Prchar Sabha will hold an informal meeting with the Hindi Pracharaks to-morrow (Saturday) at 2-45 p.m. (S. T.), at the Gokhale Education Society's High School, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay No. 4. All the Pracharaks are requested to attend.

RAHNUMA-E-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-E-Mazdayasnan Sabha Mr. Sohrab J. Bulsara, M.A., will deliver a public lecture to-day (Friday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Dr. Sir J. J. Modi Memorial Hall, (Apollo Street, Museum East) on "Iran and India—their ancient relationship".

IN MEMORY OF LATE Mr. D. N. SIRUR

Donation To Prarthana Samaj

According to the wishes expressed by the late Mr. D. N. Sirur, Mrs. D. N. Sirur and the Sirur family announced the following donations to the Prarthana Samaj institutions on the first Anniversary Day:—

Vile Parle Home New Building Rs. 8,000; Vile Parle Home Reserve Fund Rs. 2,000; Pandharpur Orphanage Rs. 1,000; Sir Narayan Chandavarkar Marathi School Rs. 1,000; The Arya Mahila Samaj other donations Rs. 1,000; Cama Hospital Rs. 2,000; Canara Union Poor Boys Fund Bangalore Rs. 2,000; Seva Sadan, Bombay Rs. 1,000; Adams Wylie Hospital Rs. 1,000; Mysore and Minerva Mills (for the benefit of labourers) Rs. 5,000; Kanara Saraswat Association for the benefit of poor students Rs. 1,000; Byramji Jijibhai Home for Children Rs. 500.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

The toll of accidents in the suburbs has been greater than that of previous years and every day the number tends to increase.

Besides the high toll recorded on Ghodbunder Road, accidents in the interior have been considerably high.

Mr. A. S. Trollip, President of the Safety First Association of India in order to make the public safety-minded has delivered many lectures in Suburban, Clubs, Institutions and Schools in the past two years.

To-morrow Bandra will be the venue of an impressive ceremony at the Municipal School Grounds in front of the Bandra Town Hall. The Safety Patrols of St. Joseph's Convent, Municipal School and St. Andrew's High School are to be inaugurated by Mr. A. S. Trollip, President of the Safety First Association of India (Bombay Branch).

JUHU MUNICIPAL MEETING.

Sunday's meeting of the Juhu Municipality has a very crowded agenda and should prove very interesting.

Among the many items to be discussed, the prominent one which should provoke considerable discussion will be the proposals submitted by the Secretary for introducing wheel-tax.

This proposal places the amount of tax per quarter for motor bus Rs. 30, for motor car Rs. 25, for motor lorry under two tons Rs. 33, over two tons Rs. 35 and for a motor cycle Rs. 5.

Further it is proposed to tax a carriage or tonga driver by two horse Rs. 15, a tonga drawn by one horse Rs. 9 and cart drawn by two animals Rs. 6, drawn by one animal Rs. 4, finally it is suggested that a pony, mule or a horse of a height less than 12 hands shall be taxed Rs. 6.

These proposals, I understand, will meet with stiff opposition, and thus a very lively debate is expected.

HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Recently there has been a noticeable increase in the number of Cricket tournaments in the Suburbs.

Tennis, cricket and hockey has been the main sports of the suburbs but it is with regret that one notes that there is not a single hockey tournament.

Some years ago a regular hockey tournament run by a well-known club was held in Bandra and evinced great interest, but this was stopped owing to mismanagement.

I would suggest that either the Bandra Gymkhana or the Bandra Club sponsor a hockey tournament open only to suburban clubs, which I am sure will meet with a good number of entries.

Mr. Dara Ardeshir Screwala, who proceeded to England for higher studies in banking, by s. s. "Rajputana".

TREAT FOR CITY CYCLING FANS

Empire Team Members To Compete With Bombay Men At Oval

The Hon. Secretary, Bombay Presidency Cyclists' Union, writes:—

The Bombay Presidency Cyclists' Union has arranged an invitation Cycle Race during the short period the British Empire Cycle Team of three cyclists will be in Bombay on their return home tomorrow (Saturday) from Empire Games at Sydney.

In this connection the Racing Committee has organised a 10-mile cycle event round the Oval to-morrow (Saturday) at 7 a.m. (S.T.). Messrs Bastani, Malcolm, Havewala, Mistry, Amin, Nariman, Guard, Gerrard, Turner and Pai have been requested to compete.

STUDENTS TO TAKE UP ADULT EDUCATION

Class For "Trainers" To Begin Next Month

Mr. T. Godiwala writes:—

The Bombay Presidency Students' Federation has organized an adult education scheme for Students during the vacations. Various centres in Gujerat and Maharashtra are selected for the purpose.

Students will be required to attend a "trainer's class' to be conducted by experts for a fortnight. This class will begin from the second week of April.

The trained students will have to go to one of the selected villages and along with other students conduct literary and adult education classes for the villagers. These classes will have to be conducted at least for a month. Partial expenses and if possible the full expenses will be paid to the students

Those desirous of joining the camp are requested to submit their names to the Secretary, Bombay Students' Union. C/o Private Taxi Drivers Union. Opposite Congress House, Bombay.

"DHARAVI RIOTING CASE"

Police Constable Cross-Examined

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The cross-examination of the constable was continued to-day in the "Dharavi Rioting Case" at the Dadar Police Court.

The witness when further cross-examined went back on his statement which he made at a previous hearing that the police were caught between two rival groups of rioters—Unionists and non-Unionists, and were accidentally hit by stones.

He said that they (police) were deliberately his and that he sent a telephone message to the Mahim police to that effect.

Confronted with the said telephone message, which did not contain any news of the sort mentioned above, the witness collapsed and admitted that he was confused.

The case stands adjourned to the 14th instant.

Mr. A. S. R. Chari, Mr. Anklikar and Nengle appeared for the accused and Mr. Dhurandhar for the prosecution.

Cheques Through City Bankers' Clearing House

The Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, writes:—

The total number of cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the month ending 28th February, 1938, was '393153'.

Governor Back In Bombay

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley returned from Delhi.

Broker's Position Under "Jangad" Transaction

DECREE FOR DIAMOND FIRM: INTERESTING POINT IN HIGH COURT SUIT

Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court heard the suit filed by Amratlal Raichand Jhaveri, a firm of diamond merchants, against four persons claiming to recover 173 diamonds or the price thereof.

The defendants were Bhagwandas Fatehchand, Fatehchand Lallubhai, Purshottamdas Mohanlal and Chandrakant Nemchand.

Defendants 1, 2 and 3 are brokers.

Mr. M. V. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Surajmull and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. The fourth defendant was represented by Mr. M. P. Amin, instructed by Messrs. Mankodi and Co., solicitors.

In November 1934, the plaintiffs handed to defendants 1 and 2 a packet of 173 diamonds. The first defendant signed a receipt on a printed form which contained some terms which showed that the diamonds were given for the sole purpose of showing them to intending purchasers and were to be returned to the plaintiffs on demand. In addition to the printed terms, the word "Jangad" was written with hand on the form.

The first and second defendants, according to the plaintiffs, handed over the diamonds to the third defendant who sold them to the fourth defendant.

As the first and second defendants did not return the diamonds, the plaintiffs filed the present suit.

The first, second and third defendants did not appear at the hearing, though they had filed their written statements.

"MERCANTILE AGENTS".

The fourth defendant, in contesting the suit, contended that the first and second defendants, as brokers, were in fact "mercantile agents" and had therefore authority to sell. They sold the diamonds in the ordinary course of business to the third defendant who was also a "mercantile agent" and sold them to the fourth defendant.

Under the circumstances, the sale to the fourth defendant was valid and the plaintiffs were not entitled to recover the same.

JUDGMENT.

In the course of his judgment, Mr. Justice Kania observed that Section 27 of the Sale of Goods Act dealt with the transfer of title. The section incorporated the well-known principle that a person who was not the owner of goods and who did not sell them under the authority or with the consent of the owner could not give to the buyer a better title than the seller himself had.

There was no evidence in the present case that the third defendant was the owner of the diamonds or that he sold them with the authority or consent of the plaintiffs. He was not in possession of the goods with the consent of the owners, as the plaintiffs had given the diamonds to the first and second defendants only. Even if it was held that the first and second defendants were mercantile agents, still there was no evidence that they had sold the goods to the third defendant. And their authority was limited by the terms on which they received the diamonds from the plaintiffs.

His Lordship referred to two decisions of the Appeal Court in certain criminal cases which rested on the interpretation of the term "Jangad." The Appeal Court's interpretation had sufficiently disturbed the position of diamond brokers and dealers in the market and had created considerable confusion in the trade. His Lordship was therefore reluctant to express any opinion on the general relations between a diamond broker and a dealer in respect of the sale of diamonds through a broker.

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT.

His Lordship observed that Section 24 of the Sale of Goods Act on which the fourth defendant relied had no application to the present case. The words "sale or return" in that Section had a technical meaning and indicated the transfer of property only when the article was delivered to the buyer.

While in the present case, the relationship between the plaintiffs and the first two defendants was not that of a seller and buyer but that of a principal and agent. Section 24 therefore had nothing to do with the delivery of goods by a merchant to a broker on "Jangad" terms. The relevant sections applying to this case were the sections of the Contract Act relating to agency.

A broker who obtained possession of the diamonds received them as an agent for a certain purpose which might be defined by terms expressed in writing or implied by the custom of the trade. Further, an agent had no power to delegate his authority to anyone and such delegation by the agent would not be binding upon the principal.

Under the circumstances, his Lordship held that the sale of the diamonds by the third defendant to the fourth defendant was not valid.

A decree was passed against the fourth defendant ordering him to return the diamonds to the plaintiffs.

It is learnt that the fourth defendant intends to go in appeal.

OPPOSITION TO STAMP DUTY BILL

Mercantile Community To Move Central Assembly Congress Party?

BOMBAY, March 10.

The Associated Press understands that the Congress Governments in seven Provinces have been asked to reconsider their attitude towards the proposed Stamp Duty Bill with a view to address Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, leader of the Opposition in Central Assembly, on this subject.

It will be recalled that the Provincial Governments, who are anxious to neglect no source of revenue, were first in favour of asking the Congress Party in the Central Assembly to support this measure.

OPPOSITION STRENGTHENS.

It now appears that there is very considerable opposition to the Bill from the mercantile wing of the Congress, which holds although some revenue will accrue to the Provinces, the results of the Bill, taken as a whole, will have detrimental effects. It is pointed out that of the total income to the Provinces expected under the Bill of seven lakhs, three lakhs will be divided equally between Bombay and Bengal and the major portion of the balance will accrue to non-Congress Provinces. There is, therefore, now considerable measure of doubt as to whether the resultant income would justify the Congress Party in alienating the sympathy of a large section of the mercantile community, which is opposed to the measure.

Although the whole matter is now under consideration, indications are not lacking that a suggestion will be made to the Congress Party in the Central Assembly to oppose the measure.—A. P.

The Assam Bengal Cement Company, Ltd.

The Assam-Bengal Cement Company, Ltd. (the prospectus of which is published elsewhere), has been formed in Calcutta, to carry out the objects set out in the memorandum of the association, and particularly for the manufacture of cement in Assam, where the raw materials necessary for the manufacture of best quality of Portland Cement are available. The factory will be erected near Chhatak in the Surma Valley.

The capital costs are estimated at Rs. 28 lakhs. The business of the Company will be carried on by Messrs. Eastern Corporation, Ltd., the Managing Agents.

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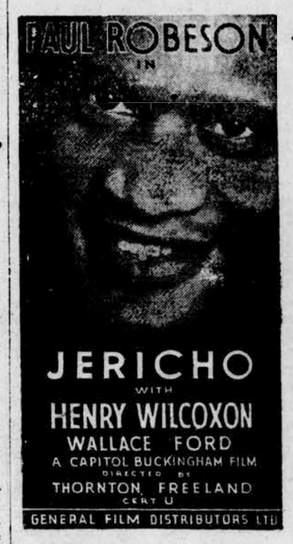

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1938

FEDERATION POSTPONED?

It is not without significance that the Government of India's statement regarding the position as to the accession of Indian States to Federation should practically coincide with a leading article in the London "Times" on the subject. The British drive in favour of that mockery of Federation—it is literally so—has begun. And in view of the nature of Lord Stanley's answer the other day, the drive has begun on two fronts. In this connection it is interesting to note that Doctor Moonje, that great Indian patriot, has promptly and dutifully risen to the call of British Imperialism. Speaking at Indore the Mahasabha leader made a plea for the acceptance of Federation. This is not the first time that Doctor Moonje has sought to betray the interests of the country at the psychological moment, for we recall that he went to the first Round Table Conference—and straight from jail too!—when the honour of India demanded that it should be left alone. Doctor Moonje went claiming to protect Hindu interests. He did it with such effectiveness that, thanks to him and his fellow-communalists in the Muslim camp, India got the Communal Award. He is out again to defy the country and the people on the same old flimsy and contemptible reasons. But the country knows with what respect to treat Dr. Moonje and his Mahasabha. It left them in no doubt about it at the last elections. Doctor Moonje, however, will probably not bother about his own countrymen's opinion. He has earned the appreciation of British Imperialism. and a deeper appreciation because Dr. Moonje and his Mahasabha are its only friends in British India.

The Other Front

The other front, of course, is the Indian States. Efforts have long been openly made to press Indian States into the Federation. The Viceroy sent an itinerant deputation to the States in this behalf and even personally interested himself in canvassing support to the Federation. His Excellency and his emissaries evidently met with some difficulty—of British Imperialism's own making. The "Paramount Power" defined the theory of Paramountcy in the interest of British Imperialism. That interest was not in conflict with, indeed it was indirectly furthered by the autocracy of States in internal affairs. The Paramount Power, therefore, virtuously accepted internal autocracy for States in the name, of course, of non-interference. But the assistance thus given to autocracy has now come home to roost. A certain number of States must accede to Federation before Imperialism can foist it. The States presumably fight shy of it. But British Imperialism, is, of course, not beaten yet

Vague Hint

Whatever may have been the earlier results of alarums and Viceregal excursions, the hunt, as it were, is up again. But the situation has been complicated by the categorical rejection of the Federation by the Indian Nation—we must again heartily congratulate the Muslim League on its patriotic stand in this connection. British Imperialism is faced with a dilemma. And tentative efforts, of which the "Times" article is a semi-official warning, are being made to persuade the Princes to help British Imperialism in duping the Indian nation. We endorse the advice of the London paper to their Highnesses in connection with the rights of State subject. They would be wise to recognise that autocracy is a thing of the past and autocrats should also be things of past. In their own interests they must see that there are advantages in giving voluntarily and with good grace what in any case they will have to give ultimately. But let there be no mistake about the Federation that is being sought to be imposed upon India. Whatever the attitude that Princes may adopt towards the Paramount Power, towards the Federal Government or towards their own subjects, the people of India have rejected the proposed Federation scheme definitely. Federation is doomed. Indeed the "Times" itself seems to have caught a glimpse of its fate and vaguely hinted at its postponement. Let us hope this is the view of British statesmen also.

Salem Success

The 'communique' issued by the Government of Madras regarding the progress of prohibition in the Salem district up to the end fo January is most heartening. While it can generally be said that many of the benefits expected to ensue from a policy of prohibition by its sponsors have already materialised, the various dire effects emanating from a dry regime, which were predicted by its opponents, have so far failed to make their appearance. The testimony of impartial observers, both official and non-official, goes to prove that there is a definite improvement in the standard of living in the district, that there is less borrowing, that the poorer families are now assured of a square meal a day and that domestic quarrels of the violent sort have practically ceased. On the other hand, the District Collector notes that there are no signs of any widespread movement to substitute drugs for drinks. The fears of a phenomenal increase in illicit distillation, too, have proved unfounded. It appears, however, that there is a marked rise in the sale of methylated spirit in certain areas and steps are being taken to prevent its abuse. The chances of the ultimate success of prohibition are now rosier than ever. The report will, we trust, finally silence the critics and will also assure the Doubting Thomases regarding both the possibility and utility of prohibition. Salem has blazed the trail, which will now be surely followed by the rest of India, thus ushering in a new era of peace and prosperity in innumerable homes.

Stiffen The Boycott

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has done well to implement in action the appeal made by President Bose to intensify the boycott of Zanzibar cloves. It is natural that a large share of the onus of carrying on the boycott to success should lie upon Bombay through whose port the preponderating portion of the clove imports finds access into India. Most of the wholesale traders in this city have nobly responded to the call of the Clove Boycott Committee, and it is hoped that the remaining few, too, will soon follow suit in defence to the Congress President's wishes. They ought to realise the grave moral responsibility that rests upon their shoulders and must present a united front at this psychological time in order to redress the grievous wrongs done to our brethren in Zanzibar. It is hoped that the resort to direct action will be unnecessary, though the resolution passed by the B.P.C.C. envisages the possibility of picketing if the situation so demands. But while we are confident that the strength of public opinion as also their own sense of patriotism will prevail upon the dealers and make them abstain from the clove trade for the time being. the general public, too, must conscientiously discharge its duties. The absence of any demand from consumers will be the best guarantee of the success of the boycott and the citizens of Bombay must give a lead to the rest of the country by eschewing the consumption of cloves altogether.

ANOTHER ANTI-INDIAN GERMAN FILM

Will Craik Keep His Promise?

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PRAGUE, March 4.
(By Air Mail.)

A film of the name "The Tiger of Eschnapur" is at present running at many cinemas in different European towns. It is a German production. The scenes are laid mainly in India and to a smaller extent in Europe. It is made to appear as an "Indian film" in the sense of many of the scenes being in India and several of the important characters being Indian though played by German actors

The Story

An Indian Maharaja falls in love with a European dancer whom he is supposed to have met in Paris. He returns with her to India, to his State. She enters his palace as Maharani. The Maharani, the former dancer, has a European lover. He chases her to India and gets back to Europe with the Maharani who is made out as retaining strong love to him. The Maharaja sets out in quest of her and almost succeeds in getting hold of her again. At the last moment the plan fails. This briefly is the story of the film.

Around this are woven various and varied scenes, some spectacular, many weird, and several highly sex-ridden. The Raja's life is shown as dominated by the sexual factor with a harem touch and suggestion of extreme ruthlessness to assert his will. In foreign centres there is obviously the tendency to make generalisations from such shows: generalisations suited to strengthen various crude notions about India and fitted to give unfavourable impressions of Indian life.

Ridiculing Indian Life

The film, by way of contrast, at places casts ridicule on Indian life and at places rather mockingly presents it as strangely primitive. Though there are many aspects connected with Indian social life demanding improvement, the object of this film is not educative. Even the exhibition of such educative films for which there is need and which have a purpose would be best confined to India. Outside their purpose is likely to be overlooked. They lead then to unfavourable inductions and generally do much harm and little good. Quite apart from these, certain points in the film are not only regrettable, but also greatly unwarranted. As an instance may be mentioned the place where the clumsy clownish actor Theo Lingen says about women in India in connection with social life: "They remain either quite strange or just possession, a stage between the two does not exist." Also there are laboured attempts to reveal the superiority of the European. The European lover in the story, for example, beats down not only Indian men but also animals, though an overdose of credulence is demanded from the scene in which he fights and gets the upper-hand over the ferocious tigers let loose on him in his captive State.

Craik's Promise.

It is noxious that such films relating to India come to be shown abroad. It may be that they supply a change and an excitement, but these could be given in better ways and there are matters in which wider and higher considerations have to weigh and be taken into account. If India had an effective say in the matter it is, indeed, doubtful whether exhibition of film of the kind "The Tiger of Eschnapur" would be permitted or made possible. Here it may be mentioned that when objection was raised to the production "Bengalee" being shown in Europe, in answer to a question in the Legislative Assembly by Mr. P. N. Banerjea, the Hon. Sir Henry Craik after stating that information about "Bengalee" reached too late to make action "advisable or appropriate" added in very commendable terms:—"I should like to assure the House that the Government of India share the resentment of the Hon. members against the exhibition of films picturing India in an unfavourable light. They will take such steps as are possible to stop the exhibition of any such films both in India and elsewhere whenever they come to notice."

A Deplorable Feature

Another "Indian film" as a sort of second part to "The Tiger of Eschnapur" is now advertised for early release.

Deplorable is the fact that

(Continued on Page 12. Col. 5.)

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

Reaction Of Mr. Eden's Resignation

By Our Own Correspondent

PRAGUE, March, 4.
(By Air Mail).

The resignation of the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, continues as a dominant topic of discussions in the European press. This is bound greatly with reflections of Eden's exit as being indicative of a change in the course of British foreign policy. This course is now intimately associated with the name of the British Premier, Mr. Nevile Chamberlain. In reality, it would perhaps be an exaggeration or an over-statement to speak of a change now in British policy. What is possibly nearer to actuality is a confirmation of an already existent trend, though this has remained covered in ways. Eden to an extent stood also as a counter-force to this. His departure hence means the tendency to stress the change and concentrate attention on advance along it. This course visualises closely the improving of relation with Italy and the effecting of an understanding with Germany. Behind it stand extension of concern about developments in distant East and the aim of not letting the intensification of the "Rome-Berlin axis" aloof from British hold. The main or a guiding motive is to secure vital Empire interests. England apparently towards this being inclined to take a more elastic view, as different greatly from France, as relating to Europe, excepting the Western part of it. This to an extent is viewed as helping the approach to Germany. The path of negotiations with Italy and Germany, however, is likely to be complicated by various factors. Above all, owing to the estimates of extended and flexible concessions in Rome and Berlin. "The Rome-Berlin axis" is looked upon by Italy and Germany as a means to strengthen a bargaining power with England. German aims now spread alike on increasing of hold in Europe and gaining of colonial possessions. Concessions round the Mediterranean involve considerable care for Britain, especially with an uncertainty associated with Italian calculations. The task of buying off imperialist greed is not an easy one. And a move in the direction, with a turn away from the line of giving enhanced attention to the forces of progress, and in that way secure a good settlement, might well introduce sharp and hard repercussions.

French Reaction

The debate in the French Chamber on foreign affairs this week indicated an increased alertness from the side of France. While references were repeated to care for the line of agreement with Britain, both the French Premier and the Foreign Minister, underlined the attention of France to stand by her friends and alliances. In this connection, pointed observations were made particularly to the understanding with Czechoslovakia. In general, many deputies advanced a greater concern about Germany than Italy. This is linked with the French attention being more bound with Europe as different from British concerned more about outer-European and Imperial or Empire interests. In "Echo de Paris" the well-known French publicist Pertinax has some interesting remarks about the new men of England much to the front in association with the Chamberlain course. Chamberlain and his close adviser Sir Horace Wilson are described as being greatly "new comers" in relation with international politics. About Sir Nevile Henderson the British Ambassador in Berlin is stated that he asked last autumn the Austrian Minister why the Vienna Government kept such a reserve to the idea of "Anschluss" (German absorption of Austria). It would appear that a call of "order" was issued from London then to Henderson when information of this talk was conveyed to London by Vienna. Lord Perth the British Ambassador in Rome is again pointed out as having submitted a while back a note to M. Avenol the General Secretary of the League of Nations recommending the striking out of articles 10, 14 and 17 of the League Covenant, which Pertinax comments, as a move helpful to further the aim or idea of pan-Germanism. Lord Perth, the former Sir Eric Drummond, it will be recalled, was Avenol's predecessor as Secretary General of the League

Czechoslovakia Prepared

Recent developments in Europe have naturally brought an increased attention to Czechoslovakia as a State greatly bordering both Germany and Austria with a fairly big German minority and holding a key position in regard to Central Eastern and South-Eastern Europe. There have appeared, particularly in a section of the British Press, lengthy references and reflections about the future course of relations between Czechoslovakia and Germany. The attitude of Czechoslovakia herself about this is one of close care with good confidence, the situation being watched with alertness and little alarm. While interest is well retained in the preservation of good relation with Germany, there is no inclination to yield to bluff or pressure. Czechoslovakia is not Austria. Those who think lightly or write somewhat gaily about Czechoslovakia falling into German grip or of her real sovereign position being shaken, overlook certain other fundamental factors. Czechoslovakia has a well-trained army, a highly advanced air-fleet, and what is most important, an excellent and efficient industrial basis. Her Government has a very wide and popular basis. The internal situation is quiet and stable. The Henlein Party representing the opposition group of the German minority gains significance more in the light of a calculated interest to it extended by Berlin. A system of frontier fortification has been under development for a while, and this week the Chief of Czechoslovak General Staff, in the course of a statement that has received much and wide attention in Europe, characterised work in the direction as recording very satis-

(Continued on page 10 Col 5)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

TREASON BY ORDER!

We do not think that history provides any instance of the Government of a sovereign country calling upon the people to say whether they want their country and themselves to be free and independent or not. Indeed treason is the one crime which is regarded as a crime universally and without any exception. And treason means hostility to the freedom and integrity of one's country. Yet the Government of Austria is planning a plebiscite on Sunday on the question of a free and independent Austria. Treason on Sunday will be dignified to a patriotic matter on which the people may hold different opinions! This is a commentary on the German guarantee of Austrian Independence, a commentary which even a Neville Chamberlain may not deny without a blush. The result about which there could have been no question in ordinary circumstances, may or may not be a majority for treason, but it is clear how the Hitler-Schuschnigg agreement is working and it is also clear what Austria's ultimate fate will be if she is not saved from herself.

FRENCH CABINET CHANGES

Perched upon the most unstable equilibrium of forces in the French Chamber, the Chautemps Cabinet was bound to fall soon. This is not to be regretted if, as a Communist communique indicates, it is likely to be replaced by a real Popular Front regime, that is to say, by a regime in which Communists will actively participate in the Government. Such a regime, with, obviously, the Socialist Leon Blum at its head, will be furiously opposed by the Rightists and, what is worse, by the financiers and capitalists. And, in the present circumstances, that opposition will be a serious one. But, on the other hand, the international situation demands a more categorical foreign policy to check the growth of International Fascism and also the pro-Fascist policy of Britain. A courageous stand by France and it can be taken only by the Popular Front, is the need of the moment. Unfortunately however, the Radical Socialists, a vital part of the Front, have amongst them a large group which is more inclined to the Right.

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

The report of the work of the Indian Government Trade Commissioner at Hamburg during 1936.37 shows that, despite the manifold obstacles created by the altered conditions of trade, there was a sustained improvements in the economic conditions and business activities reflected prosperity. Mr. H. M. Patel I.C.S., who was in the Finance Department of the Bombay Government, took charge of his office as Trade Commission at Hamburg in July 1937 and in compiling his report he has followed the usual form with considerable skill and labour. The report begins with a description of the economic conditions, prevailing in the countries which are within the jurisdiction of the Hamburg Office. The indices of industrial production passed the 1929 level in several countries but international trade was still lagging behind. Germany and France, which are the largest buyers of Indian groundnut on the Continent, increased their imports in 1936 by 15 per cent. and 67 per cent. respectively. The exports of linseed were, on the whole, satisfactory both Germany and France taking substantially larger quantities. Since 1935 Russian competition in regard to rapeseed has had a considerable effect on Indian exports so far as the French market is concerned. Germany, which formerly was one of India's best customers for oilcake, has been in a position to reduce her imports from India considerably, since she has now large areas under oilseed and also imports a portion of her requirements from Roumania and Yugoslavia with whom she has entered into special agreements. Belgium and Holland, however, continued to be important purchasers of Indian oilcake, Belgian imports from India in 1936 being greater than those in the preceding year.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN COTTON.

The Northern European countries, which consume very little tea, import the greater part of what they need through London. India exported more coffee to the continental countries than in the previous year, but her exports still constitute only a small percentage of the total quantity imported from all countries. France is the largest purchaser of Indian coffee but even she imports relatively small quantities and relies on cheap coffee from other sources. The imports of Indian jute in 1936 into Northern Europe fell somewhat as compared with those during 1935, but they were still well above the figures for 1934. There is a considerable decline in the German imports of this commodity, but there are indications of an improvement in the current year in regard to this market. Exports of Indian raw cotton during the year were greater than in any of the preceding five years, although they were still much below the 1929 level. France was the largest importer of Indian cotton in this area and Belgium took the second place. Germany having gone down from the first to the third place, the chief competitors of India being the U. S. A., Egypt and Brazil. There was a slight decline in the imports of Indian hemp, but there was a substantial improvement in regard to imports of coir, particularly into Germany and France. Germany maintained her position as the most important customer for Indian hides and skins though her imports were somewhat smaller than in 1935. The report contains several statistical tables and graphs which give at a glance a comparative idea regarding the volume and value of the total trade.

WELCOME WARNING

Speaking in the Frontier Province, Dr. Khan Sahib, the Premier declared:

"Government would not use Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code and would not arrest those wanting cheap notoriety, but they would take stern action against communalists who threaten the peace of the province."

This is the basic principle of Congress policy. And where Provinces governed by Congress are concerned, the repressive laws will be reduced—indeed they have already been so reduced—to a dead letter. These laws were the refuge of a mimosa-like administration deriving its "raison d'etre" from autocracy and irresponsibility. Congress Government is based on democracy and popular support. It is not afraid of criticism, however strong. Indeed it is in choking criticism off that Congress will bring itself into hatred or attempt. Congress derives its 'raison d'etre' from freedom and liberty for all, friends and opponents. These repressive laws are thus utterly meaningless in Congress Provinces. Dr. Khan Sahib also uttered a warning against communalists who may threaten the peace of the Province. This is a much-needed warning. For, communal violence and incitement thereto should really be regarded as subversive sedition.

WITHOUT COMMENT

"Col. Beck had his last conversation with Signor Mussolini this afternoon, thousands of feet in the air in Signor Mussolini's private bomber in which the Duce piloted him over the reclaimed Pontine marshes and Rome."
—Rome message.

* * *

It transpires that while India pays for the upkeep of the Embassy in Nepal—and probably in Afghanistan—the work is carried on under direct instructions of the British Government.

What we do not understand is why Sir Aubrey Metcalfe should have firmly evaded the question in Central Assembly.

* * *

British Cotton Trade wants Lancashire M. P.'s to urge reduction of Indian duties on British textiles to 11 per cent.

We think something more than the acceptance of this demand should be done.

In fact the Governments of Britain and India should jointly go further and abolish the import duties altogether while simultaneously raising the excise duty to 100 per cent.

After all one is the trustee of the Indian masses and the other the immediate custodian of India's interests. And they both owe to Providence to discharge duties imposed upon them by direct order of Divine Providence.

* * *

Apropos of the Opposition fiasco in the Bombay Assembly, the Junior Colleague wonders what was their basic object.

Well there are obviously two answers: (1) To exploit the peons and (2) To help the peons.

One of these two is now more obvious than the other. For which we sincerely offer our sympathies to all involved.

* * *

By the way, stimulated by the desperate efforts of the Opposition parties to defeat the Bombay Government, the Junior Colleague has drawn up the following alternative Cabinet:

Premier: Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi (He will also be responsible for the defence of minority rights against assaults by the majority, with special reference to the letter and spirit of Communal Award.)

Minister for Law and Order and Labour, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. (He will also be in-charge of protecting the interests of Bardoli landlords.)

Minister For Finance: Comrade Jamnadas Mehta. (He will also look after majority rights in reference particularly to the Communal Award and its general implications. Comrade Mehta will further be responsible for immediately enforcing a plan of socialist reconstruction.)

Excise and Prohibition: Sir S. T. Kambli

Land Revenue: Sir D. B. Coonel

Education: Khan Bahadur Jan Mahomed.

Industry: Mr. S. D. Saklatwala. (Charged also with the responsibility of protecting capitalist interest.)

Minister For Local Self-Government: (To be kept open for tactical reasons for the time being.)

Minister For Public Health. Ditto.

Minister Without Portfolio: Mr. S. V. Parulekar.

The list of Parliamentary Secretaries, Parliamentary Private Secretaries, etc., has not yet been drawn.

* * *

The Junior Colleague's final suggestion is that His Excellency the Governor should, after administering the oath of allegiance to the Ministers, call upon them to take an oath individually and —this is very important—collectively never to relax or even forget the duty of being opposed to the Congress.

* * *

"The League", Mr. Neville Chamberlain, declares mournfully, "is lame and halt".

And he is going to cure it by amputating the legs——and arm, too.

Hundreds Of Nazis Arrested

Sequel To Protest Against Fixing Of Age Limit To 24 For Voters

CLASHES WITH POLICE WHO USE RUBBER TRUNCHEONS: FORETASTE OF PLEBISCITE

VIENNA, Mar. 10

Several hundred Nazis have been arrested in clashes in which police officers drew sabres and policemen used rubber truncheons.

Clashes also occurred between Nazis and patriotic youth organisations at Innsbruck and between Nazis and supporters of the Fatherland Front at Linz where Nazis arranged meetings to protest against the fixing of a limit for voting in the plebiscite at 24 years of age which the Nazis complain will lose them 20,000 votes in Upper Austria alone. These disturbances are a foretaste of the bitterness with which the country will be torn on the biggest public issue in its history.—Reuter.

PLEBISCITE IN AUSTRIA

Appeal For Freedom From Nazi Domination

VIENNA March 9.

A proclamation was issued tonight under the signature of Dr. Schuschnigg stating that the vote to be taken on Sunday would be on the question of "a free German-Austria".

The plebiscite will be held under article 65 of the Dollfuss constitution under which all citizens over **24 are entitled to vote either or no.**

The proclamation states that for the first time in the history of the Fatherland leaders demand a public profession of faith in the homeland.

The proclamation defines the Government's policy of attainment of peace at home and abroad and policy of work. Our password is "for a free and German independent and social Christian and united Austria. for peace, work and equality of all who profess their faith in the people and the fatherland."

The proclamation appeals to the people of Austria to stand up as one man and vote "yes."

Dr. Schuschnigg's announcement of the plebiscite was greeted with an outburst of enthusiasm and was followed by a denunciation of any interference by Nazis.

The Chancellor, after stating they would not tolerate Nazi threats, protested against Nazi attempts to stamp him as a Bolshevist and to accuse him of trying to establish a popular front. He emphasised that peace with Germany must literally be honourably kept. Sunday must be a mighty profession of faith in Austria's freedom and independence.

Referring to domestic affairs, Dr. Schuschnigg said that labour service would be expanded. All over Austria new roads would be built and building plans undertaken.—

Dr. Schuschnigg gave a clear indication that he would resign if he did not receive a convincing vote of confidence on Sunday.

He added:— "I do not want to establish a personal Government. Threats which can be connected with the Berchtesgaden agreement cannot intimidate me. The agreement was in line with our policy and we shall keep it but not an iota more. I stand or fall by the confession of faith of the Austrian people on Sunday."—Reuter.

INDEPENDENCE OR COMPLETE SURRENDER

Dr. Schuschnigg's Call To People To Give Verdict

VIENNA, March 10.

Dr. Schuschnigg in a broadcast left no doubt that the issue is virtually independence or an ultimate "anschluss" with Germany.

"The Berchtesgaden agreement will be carried out but not an 'iota' more." He exclaimed: "I do not want Austria to build up the fatherland idea on personal basis or personal Government. For years we have been challenged to hold a plebiscite Now the moment has come to prove that we are ready to make a stand for independence. I stand or fall by the success of the Austrian people on Sunday

"The tone of the speech is interpreted to mean that if a substantial majority say yes, Dr. Schuschnigg will be unassailable in moral position to curb the Nazis but if the majority, or even a considerable minority like 40 per cent, say no, he will resign after which it is not doubted that a Nazi or a semi-Nazi Government will be formed to prepare the way for an "Anschluss."—Reuter.

GERMAN OFFICIALDOM KEEPS RESERVE

BERLIN, March 10.

Dr. Schuschnigg's announcement was received with reserve in German official quarters.

A spokesman declared that the attitude of Germany must considerably be influenced by the manner in which Dr. Schuschnigg presents his arguments to justify the plebiscite and added that the plebiscite might be interpreted in Berlin as an expression of Austria's desire to assume control of her national destiny and emancipate herself from all foreign intervention.—Reuter.

BERLIN DISSATISFIED

BERLIN, March 10.

The form and conditions of the plebiscite on Austrian Independence are received here with considerable disfavour.

The view in general political quarters is that "the genuine feelings and views" of Austrian people cannot be ascertained by this means. There is no guarantee that voters will not vote many times and conditions, under which the plebiscite will be held is described as "completely inadequate and more than dangerous."

However, it is admitted that by taking this step Austria shows she wishes to make herself independent of peace treaties and take her fate in her own hands.

Dr. Schuschnigg's speech has so far not been published here.—Reuter.

LONDON PUBLIC WELCOME MOVE

LONDON, March 9.

Official circles in London decline to comment on the Austrian plebiscite but unofficial observers generally recognise the importance of a free people being allowed to express their own views on its destiny in an atmosphere untroubled by manifestations of disorder. —Reuter.

Leaders Call To Austrian Nazis

VIENNA, March 10.

Austrian Nazi leaders have instructed all Austrian Nazis not to vote on Sunday's plebiscite.—Reuter.

FRENCH NEWSPAPERS INCREASE PRICES

Action Against Monopolists Urged

PARIS, (By Air Mail.)

It is announced that the price of all French newspapers now selling at 40 centimes will be increased to 50 centimes. This is the third increase in a little more than a year, and the price of newspapers will have been doubled. Fifty centimes is a little under the penny at the present rate of exchange, but most newspapers do not exceed eight or ten pages.

Several papers of the Left have published a joint declaration in which they say that the newsprint manufacturers enjoy a virtual monopoly in France and have taken advantage of this in order to increase the price of newsprint by 90 per cent. since April. 1936 The declaration says that the annual turnover of these manufacturers is 800,000,000 francs and that they have refused to disclose their costs. It adds that, in accordance with the Front Populaire programme, the authorities should take measures against what it alleges to be monopolist abuses.

Hungarian Cabinet Resigns

Former Premier To Form Ministry

BUDAPEST, March 9.

The Hungarian Cabinet has resigned. The Regent has accepted the resignation and has asked the Premier, Dr. Daranyi to form a new Cabinet.

It is understood that this will differ from the old only in so far as the Ministers of Finance and Justice will not be reappointed. These changes are connected with the reconstruction and rearmament plan announced by the Premier on Saturday. They will cost £40,000,000, and will be financed principally from a capital levy on fortunes exceeding £2,000.—Reuter.

NEW CABINET COMPOSITION

BUDAPEST, March 9.

The new cabinet includes the Premier, M. Darany, five other members of the old cabinet and new ministers for Agriculture, Justice and Finance, while M. Imredy, at present the President of the National Bank, has been appointed minister without portfolio to supervise the country's economic policy presumably especially for spending the proposed loan.—Reuter.

BRITISH PROTEST TO JAPANESE

Assault On Missionary By Soldier

PEKING, March 9.

It is understood that the British authorities in Shanghai are making strong representations to the Japanese Embassy regarding the assault by a Japanese soldier on Reverend A. H. J. Murray of the London Missionary Society at Tsangchow, on February 20.

Rev. Murray, the son of the Oxford Dictionary Murray, was returning home from the church when at the city gate a Japanese sentry shouted at him to halt. Rev. Murray walked on whereupon the sentry struck him on the head and refused to allow him to proceed until he doffed his hat and bowed to the sentry. Rev. Murray refused and a Japanese officer was called up and insisted that he comply which he was finally forced to do in order to proceed home.

It is understood that the representations against the assault are accompanied by a request that if any regulations have been issued requiring Britons to remove their hats and bow to sentries, they be cancelled. Such regulations are enforced in the case of the Chinese.—Reuter.

GILBERT SLATER DEAD

LONDON, March 10.

Death has occurred of Dr. Gilbert Slater.—Reuter.

(Dr. Gilbert Slater, M.A., D.Sc., born in 1864 at Plymouth and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge and in Economics in London was the Principal of the Ruskin College from 1909 to 1915. In 1915 he came to India and was appointed Professor of Economics at the Madras University which post he occupied till 1921. He was later appointed Publicity Officer for Madras Government and became a member of the Madras Legislative Council. He had a number of publications to his credit among which are "The Dravidian Element in Indian Culture", "Poverty and the State" and "The Making of Modern England.")

HITCH IN ANGLO-IRISH TRADE TALKS

LONDON, March 9.

The Anglo-Irish trade talks this evening lasted for two and a quarter hours and probably will be resumed to-morrow morning.

The progress of the trade talks is understood to have been slow and difficult.

No arrangement has been made yet for another plenary meeting and there is still no sign of an end of the negotiations being in sight this week.

Mr. MacDonald will see Mr. De Valera this evening.—Reuter.

Ballot To Decide Madras Tramways Strike

MADRAS, March 10.

The tramwaymen should take a ballot whether there should be a general strike or not over the issue.

This was the advice given by P. R. K. Sharma, a labour member of the Madras Assembly, addressing a meeting of Tramwaymen held to consider the future action subsequent to the abandonment of hunger-strike by five ex-tramwaymen.

Ballot is being taken accordingly to-day and the result of this will be announced at a public meeting to-morrow.—A. P.

C. P. Assembly Passes Prohibition Bill

Act Will Come Into Effect On April 1: Opposition Congratulates Minister Gole

NAGPUR, March 10.

The Legislative Assembly this afternoon adjourned till March 18 after passing into law the Prohibition Bill which comes into effect on April 1.

The Revenue Minister the Hon. Mr. P. B. Gole presented Select Committee's report on the Bill to the House and after a brief discussion the measure was passed without any vital changes.

Continuing the Minister said that certain areas were already declared "dry" from January 1 and the sale of country liquor was prohibited. During his recent tour in these "dry" areas the Minister received unstinted support from the public, which encouraged him. This success of the experiment was assured as none disputed that prohibition was wholesome.

Several members of the Opposition and Congress benches congratulated the Minister on launching a bold experiment, and wishing him success hoped that the popular Government would eradicate the drink evil and remove the misery of thousands of poorer homes.

Hon. Dr. N. B. Khare, Premier, and Leader of the House congratulating the Revenue Minister on the speedy passage of the Bill hoped that all sections of the people would support Government in its endeavours to bring the Act into operation.

Earlier, the House accepted by 60 votes to 26 a motion for reference to Select Committee of a Government Bill to enhance Land Revenue payable by 105 estates in the province.

Dr. E. Raghavendra Rao who was suspended from the House yesterday afternoon by the Speaker, did not attend to-day's sitting of the Assembly.—A.P.

COUNCIL OF STATE

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 10.

It was a day of contrasts in the Central Legislature—while Assembly by an overwhelming majority threw out "the recommended" Finance Bill on the ground that the House had been denied an opportunity to vote on Defence Grant.

"Elders" in the Council of State spent the whole day discussing resolutions bearing on the Defence Expenditure.

STOP PRESS

ANGLO-IRISH TALKS

LONDON, March 10.

The Anglo-Irish negotiations are again confined to trade talks according to official Irish circles. Progress is still very difficult, and chances of success or failure remain about equal. It is now practically certain that the talks will proceed until March 15 and the Irish delegation will return to Dublin the following day.—Reuter.

HALIFAX AND RIBBENTROP

LONDON, March 10.

It is believed that Lord Halifax in a talk with Herr von Ribbentrop to-day outlined the attitude of British Government towards the problems of Central Europe, particularly of Austria and Czechoslovakia. It is believed that the British Government are no less anxious for a settlement with Germany than with Italy. The German view, however, is that the colonies are the only outstanding question between the two countries. Britain maintains that this is a subject in which other countries are concerned, and any discussion of the German colonial claim must be linked with the wider question of European peace. —Reuter.

ADVANCE OF REBELS

MADRID, March 10.

Brilliant spring sunshine and melting snows have brought a flare up in the Guadarrama mountains. Government admit that the insurgents have captured two passes at 7,000 feet and Claveles peak 15 miles east of Segovia. —Reuter.

How Gorki Was "Murdered"

Medical Evidence In Soviet Trial

MOSCOW, Mar. 10.

Yagoda gave secret evidence before the Military Tribunal of the Supreme Court.

It is presumed that the evidence affects foreign powers, which are alleged to have aided the Trotskyite counter-revolutionaries on whose behalf Yagoda acted.

The Court received the report by a commission of five medical experts who examined the evidence relating to the deaths of Maxim Gorki, Menzhinsky, Kulbyshev and Peshkov. The experts have found the four accused doctors, who are alleged to have acted under Yagoda's orders to have criminally and maliciously maltreated the patients so as to bring about their death and also that the health of Yezov was considerably impaired by the sprinkling of poison on the floor of his office, traces of which were found on furniture and in the air.—Reuter.

RAZA ALI WARNS BR. COMMONWEALTH

(Continued from Page 1)

riers, restrictions placed while they were pursuing their lawful avocations, segregation, the decision to clear the slums and parcel out those areas for sights of European residence, were some of their grievances. It was only after a brave fight that they could get the Asiatic Land Tenure Act amended and the partial removal of restriction thereby effected was not, he thought, appreciated in its proper value in this country.

"VOTE CATCHING DEVICES".

After referring to the setting up of the two Commissions, the speaker said that it was rather funny that another commission had been set up to inquire into a similar question already probed into by a previous Commission, the Feetham Commission, whose recommendations had not been implemented. His impression was that those commissions were set up as a vote-catching device for the coming general elections probably after three months.

The feelings between the Europeans and the Indians were now running high. It was, he thought, as a result of the grant of adult franchise by which "Poor whites" who mostly shirked their work and whose only claim to superiority was their white skin and who were ignorant, had now become inebriated. Much of the feelings were also directed towards the Jews and there was also constant exhibitions of those feelings.

IN PORTUGUESE COLONIES

Sir Raza Ali thought that the position in the Dutch and Portugese Colonies was better although in the Portuguese Colonies some of which he had visited, there was a law which hit hard the Indian traders there. The Law was, of course, directed towards all foreigners, as 50 per cent and, in some cases, even 70 per cent. of the employees should be of their nationality in the prosecution of any trade in those territories. If two or three persons were to be employed, all of them should be Portuguese.

Sir Raza Ali thought that the time had come when India should look up to Immigration Law, for she was the only country, as far as he knew, where all foreigners could come, set up their business and exploit Indians. There were no restrictions on foreigners.

PLEA FOR RECIPROCITY

What are we to do in South Africa to persuade the Europeans to grant our demands, the speaker asked. It was an extremely difficult question to answer. Usually the relation between people of any two countries was governed by the principle of reciprocity and that element of reciprocity was completely lacking in the case of India and South Africa. Further, the balance of trade between India and South Africa was in favour of the latter. If South Africa raised a tariff wall against us, we could not do anything, because we exported more to South Africa than South Africa did to us.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta while thanking the speaker hoped that the experience that the "exile in South Africa" had gained would guide him in the future in furthering the cause of his countrymen under his helpful leadership.

After Mr. S. A. Brelvi thanked Dr. Moses for having consented to preside over the day's function, the meeting came to a close.

Finance Bill Again Rejected

Central Assembly Adjourned To March 17: Important Bills Coming In Next Session

NEW DELLHI, March 10.

The President read in the Legislative Assembly this morning the Viceroy's message sending the recommended Finance Bill back to the House.

Sir James Grigg, the Finance Member, formally moved for leave to introduce the Bill and the Assembly divided on the motion, and refused leave by 68 to 47 votes amidst cries of "resign; resign."

After the rejection of the Finance Bill by the House Sir James Grigg announced that two non-controversial measures will come before the House when it meets again on March 17, namely the Trade Disputes Act Amending Bill and Sir N. N. Sircar's Bill to amend the Bindu Women's Right to Property Act. The Select Committee's report on Mr. B. Das' Child Marriage Restraint Act Amendment Bill was presented to the House after which the President adjourned the House to March 17.—A. P.

SPEAKER'S PARTY TO VICEROY

NEW DELHI, March. 9.

To meet their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow, Sir Abdur Rahim, President of the Legislative Assembly gave a garden party this evening at the Council House Assembly sector. Nearly two hundred guests attended

Among those who attended the garden party were:—

H.E. Sir Roger and Lady Lumley, Sir Henry Craik. Sir Mohamed Yakub Sir Thomas and Lady Stewart, Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad, Sir Maurice Gwyer, Sir Shah Sulaiman, Mr. Justice Jayakar, Sir Shanmukham Chetty, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Mohamed Yamin Khan, Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, Lala Ramsarandas, Mr L. C. Buss, Mr. J. G. Laithwaite and Col. and Mrs. Stable.—A. P.

Peace Talks In Bombing 'Plane

Duce Confers With Col. Beck

ROME, March 9.

There was no further meeting to-day between Lord Perth and Count Ciano. It is not believed that they will meet again before Friday after the meeting to-morrow of the Fascist Grand Council which will discuss future Anglo-Italian relations and the question of Italian volunteers in Spain.

Col. Beck had his last conversation with Signor Mussolini this afternoon, thousands of feet in the air in Signor Mussolini's private bomber in which the Duce piloted him over the reclaimed Pontine marshes and Rome.

Col. Beck will interview Count Ciano to-night and return to Warsaw to-morrow.

It is believed that Count Ciano and Col. Beck affirmed Italo-Polish common interests in central Europe and their desire to see a diminution in tension there. There is no indication whether anything was said about Poland joining a five-Power Pact with Britain, France, Germany and Italy.

WHEN STRIKE CAN BE DECLARED ILLEGAL

Trade Disputes Bill And Select Committee Changes

NEW DELHI, March 10.

The main change made by the Select Committee on the Trade Dispute Bill whose report was laid in the Assembly to-day relates to Clause 8.

This Clause proposed to repeal Section 16 of the Act which was aimed at general strikes and to put in its place a provision whereby Governments could if they had appointed a tribunal to investigate the strike declare any strikes of substantial magnitude illegal. The reason given for the proposal to drop Section 16 was that it had proved of little value for the protection of the community and the new clause was designed with a view to protecting the public against the serious injury that may be involved in big disputes while its application would be limited to cases where investigation of grievances were assured.

The main changes which will be affected by the measure if it is passed in its present form will be:

(A) The introduction of provision for conciliation officers.

(B) An extension of the definition of trade disputes.

(C) The inclusion of the power-supply industry and inland vessel passenger services among "public utility services and the grant to provincial Governments of authority to include tramways.

(D) The imposition on employers in public utility services of an obligation to report notices of stoppage of work; and

(E) The change in Section 16 referred to above.—A. P.

LATE DEWJI DHARSI

In your yesterday's issue in the item about the death of Rao Saheb Dewji Dharsi, it was mentioned that he carried on business with the late R. S. Tejoo Kaya till the year 1927 while it should be 1934

Ribbentrop In London

Chamberlain And Halifax To Be Interviewed

LONDON, Mar. 9.

Herr von Ribbentrop, the new German Foreign Minister arrived in London this afternoon on a short visit, in the course of which he will present his letters of recall as German Ambassador at Court Saint James and will have opportunity of conversations with the Prime Minister with whom he is lunching Friday and with the Foreign Secretary upon whom he will call to-morrow.—Reuter.

RIBBENTROP SEES HALIFAX

LONDON, March 10.

Herr Von Ribbentrop visited Lord Halifax at the Foreign Office.

The conversation lasted nearly two and half hours, which was longer than expected.

Herr Von Ribbentrop was accompanied by German Charge d'Affaires.—Reuter.

Will They Desire To Be Annexed To Baroda?

RAJKOT, March 10.

In connection with the inauguration of Federation (on which a statement was made to-day in the Central Assembly by Sir James Grigg, on behalf of Sir N. N. Sircar, the Law Member, who was ill owing to indisposition), it is understood that the President of the Western India States has asked the non-Salute Talukdars to place before him in writing their decision on the issue before June 1st, 1938, whether they desire to be annexed to the Baroda Unit. —United Press.

ANDREWS WARNING TO MERCHANTS

(Continued from Page 1).

in large numbers. If Indians in Zanzibar with the help of their fellow-countrymen in India are able to show the full power of moral and economic resistance when a great wrong has been done to them, respect will be shown to their cause by the Colonial Office, and they will not be treated so contemptuously in the future. If, however, through any weakening of the boycott in India, the just Indian cause in Zanzibar should be weakened, then the status of Indians will be injured all over the world and specially in Africa.

In Zanzibar, we have a very strong economic position, because 40 per cent. of the cloves are sold in India. The boycott has already told, as the trade figures which are published each quarter have shown. But the Government over there is still hoping to defeat the boycott and certain recent events have given to them a slight ground for this hope The leakage that has occurred must be stopped by every legitimate and peaceful means of moral persuasion. We can surely rely upon the merchants at each of the three great parts of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay to be wide awake and patriotic enough to continue the boycott to the very end."—United Press.

RAJKOT, March 10.—It is reliably understood that the Rajkot Civil Station will be returned to the Rajkot Durbar before the 15th of April, 1938.—United Press.

Bombay Assembly

Premier's Crushing Reply To Jamnadas Mehta

Exposes 'Two Voices' Of Opposition

Pleads Guilty To Charge Of Implementing Congress Programme

Can a Parliamentary Secretary in charge of a subject under discussion speak in his individual capacity?

This was the question raised on the floor of the Bombay Legislative Assembly to-day when discussion on the demands for grants were continued. The House had before it, the cut motion of Mr Ali Bahadhur Khan to raise discussion over the question of rent control.

The first speaker to get up in his seat was Mr. B. M. Gupte, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Local Self-Government in charge of the subject that had been raised.

On enquiry from the Speaker, Mr. Gupte said that he was speaking not on behalf of the Government but in his individual capacity.

Mr. S. D. Saklatvala wanted to know if that rule applied to the Ministers also and if they could speak in their individual capacities.

Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister stated that that could be done so long as the Minister who speaks is not the Minister in charge of the subject. Supposing the Minister in charge of education is not present in the House and the Home Minister says something on education, it could not be stated that he was speaking on behalf of the Government. He was giving his opinion. It was for the Minister in charge of the subject to give his authoritative statement on the subject.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that that disposed off the joint responsibility theory.

Mr. Kher said that all that depended on what was said by the Minister in charge. There was no doubt about the responsibility being joint. But whenever a Minister speaks on a subject with which he is not connected he speaks as a Minister and not as representative of the Government.

The Speaker said that he would like to give a ruling in the matter so that it might apply for all the time to come. He would however do that after careful consideration. For the present he allowed Mr. Gupte to speak in his individual capacity.

Mr. B. M. Gupte said that Government were handicapped for want of some definite data in the matter. They wanted to hold an enquiry through the appointment of a Committee which could go through the whole question and report to the Government on the basis of which some sort of legislation could be brought.

Rao Bahadur Chitale was surprised at the attitude of the Government. The bill for the Rent Control was introduced six months ago by Mr. Alibahadur Khan and it had been there since then. Government could have studied the whole question and come to a decision in the matter.

NEED FOR VOLUNTARY EFFORT.

Dr. M. D. Gilder, Minister for Excise speaking on the cut motion stated that years ago when he was in England, the rent in London had gone up by 260 per cent. After enquiry, it was found that rent control would not solve the problem. Similarly in India, he thought much could be done through voluntary efforts.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi refuted the allegation of Rao Bahadur Chitale that members of the Congress Party were wasting the time of the House. She said that the party was in majority not only inside the House, but also outside. The members of that party spoke without fear or favour, and whenever it was necessary, they would oppose any proposition which they thought was not feasible, without playing to the galleries.

Mr. P. C. Jakati from Dharwar spoke in Kanarese, and some of the members of the Opposition expressed their dissatisfaction by interruptions, because they did not understand the language.

The Speaker intervened and said that it was not proper to interrupt any member. It was not fair at all. After all Kanarese was one of the provincial languages recognised. There have been occasions when these people have patiently heard speeches which they did not understand.

Mr. Jakati said that the members of the Congress Party were in agreement with the principle underlying the arguments of those in favour of the motion. But why not place some concrete suggestion before the House? He was not in favour of hurrying any legislation.

Mr. D. N. Wandrekar speaking against hurrying legislation, said that the population of the city of Bombay was not increasing, as was the case years ago, but was steady during the recent past.

The Speaker at this stage stated that he felt there had been enough discussion on the motion, and called upon the mover of the cut to reply.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan replying to the debate stated that it was wrong to say that there were no concrete proposals before the House, because his bill to control rents was there, though it had not yet been reached by the House. The members should be knowing by now, the urgency of controlling rent. He was amazed at the attitude of some members who advised "Hasten slowly." According to a poet, hasten slowly meant do not hasten at all. He appealed to the Minister in-Charge to make a statement in the matter, and he would be satisfied.

MINISTER PATIL'S REPLY.

Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government stated that Government had already moved in the matter. The Commissioners of different divisions had been asked to get in touch with the different municipalities and find out their views about a legislation regarding rent control. Whenever a rent act had been passed by a legislature, it had been due to two circumstances. Firstly there must be some abnormal situation, which called for control or the rents should be exorbitantly high. Under these circumstances, Government could interfere. The question to be investigated was whether there was such a state in the Presidency. Government should not interfere, if such an interference would lead to disastrous effects on the body politic. If Legislation was brought about, when there was no need for it, it would mean that landlords who invested capital would refuse to do so in future, and thus it would stop building activities. The whole problem had to be tackled in such a way that it did social good to all and not to a particular class.

Continuing Mr. Patil stated that the condition of rent was different in different places. For example in Bombay, the Upper classes and the Upper Middle Class might be in a position to pay rents, while the lower middle class and the poorer classes were hard hit due to exorbitant rents. For all this, Government had decided to appoint a small Committee to thoroughly examine the question, and make recommendations. If Government found that some legislation was called for, they would certainly take action.

DEMAND FOR DIVISION.

In view of the statement from the Minister, Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan wanted to withdraw his cut motion. Even before the Speaker put the request to the House and asked whether the House gave the mover the permission, the members of the Opposition all shouted at top of their voice "No." It would be remembered that Mr. Ali Bahadurkhan did not join the Opposition parties in their arrangement to move only a few cut motions and thus present a united front against the Government. Mr. Ali Bahadur's cut motion took away nearly four hours of the time of the House, and that was why the Opposition wanted to refuse permission to withdraw the motion.

The Speaker was about to declare that the member had the permission of the House, when a division was asked for. The Government voted for giving permission, while the Opposition parties voted against giving permission. The Division resulted in 76 for permission and 45 against it.

OPPOSITION LEADER ON HIS DUTY

Sir A. M. K Dehlavi, Leader of the Muslim League Party moved a token cut to raise a discussion on the general administration policy of the Government. He said that since the Congress came into power, the masses had come to form an impression that the Congress alone counted in the country. The Press also, for reasons best-known to them, had almost become silent, as regards criticism against the Congress Ministry. Therefore Government and Congress Cabinet were not able to know what other people thought about them. It was, hence the duty of the Opposition to point out their shortcomings and failures.

The speaker then referred to the statement of the Revenue Minister the other day about democracy and said that one of the main principles of democracy was that the majority Government should give due weight to the opinion of the Opposition. But the speech of the Revenue Minister made him believe that many in Congress Party by democracy meant "Rule of the majority". This was a very grave view to take. If the Congress Government proceeded on that basis and thought that they alone were in the right and the others were in the wrong, then their work would not be in the interest of the country. The Opposition blamed the Government for not fulfilling the promises they gave to the electorate. The Congress Ministry had forgotten their promises to the electorates and were ruling like autocrats. The Congress which claimed to represent all sections of the people of India—there are doubts expressed by many—should look to the interests of all parties and sections. He could say, that on the whole the present Government was a Congress Government and not a Government which carried on according to the promises made to the people and especially to the minorities. He hoped that Government would change its present attitude and govern better.

JAMNADAS CHARGES AGAIN

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta supporting the cut motion said that the people of the Presidency were profoundly dissatisfied at the Congress Ministry not fulfilling the promises made. The Congress came in with trumpets. They promised to move faster than the fastest aeroplane. And it was found that they were moving slower than the slowest vehicle. The Congress Party had practised a cruel deception on the masses. Under Provincial Autonomy nothing of very great political importance could be done. They could improve the economic condition of the people. Instead of making gestures and stunts, the Congress Ministers should have sat and devoted their time to think out ways and means of improving the condition of the masses. They had been in office for ten months. They were talking of getting Independence, and there was nothing done. They were still depending upon the proposals made by the Cooper Ministry. They were drawing upon the suggestions made by the Cooper Ministry without acknowledging it (Ironical cheers from the Congress benches). They came as standard bearers of liberty..... (Voices: they are still). Mr. Mehta said that he would prove soon that they were not.

Mr. Mehta referred the Finance Minister's speech. He had spoken differently from what was contained in the Congress Election Manifesto. He congratulated the Finance Minister for recognising the impossibility of doing things. But the others were still bluffing.

Continuing Mr. Mehta stated that Civil Liberty of Citizens was not as safe as was made out to be. Last week there was a procession taken out at Kalbadevi and it could not proceed on its way. Recently he visited a village near Sholapur and while he was addressing a meeting stones were thrown at him. Still people talked of peace, nonviolence and truth. While Government were not protecting civil Liberty of Citizens, they were giving liberty to gamblers and convicts.

WARDHA SCHEME

Governments achievements in the direction of economic improvement and social uplift, he felt it was more in the nature of aspirations than realisations. Mr. Mehta criticised the Educational policy of the Government. One did not know whether the Wardha education scheme would be put into operation from the funds provided for Primary Education.

Hon. Mr. Kher said, "No"

Mr. Mehta stated in that case, he would not criticise.

The Prime Minister said that the question was under consideration.

Mr. Mehta hoped that in that case, Government would not make primary education self-supporting.

The Prime Minister stated that the Wardha scheme had been referred to a Committee and the Bombay Government were not still committed to it.

Continuing Mr. Mehta stated that the Government of India Act was a challenge to the nation and the Congress Ministers, if they agreed to do anything, had ample power to do so. He did not want the elderly advice of, "Hasten slowly". This sort of advice was given by those who did not want to do anything. Government had also done nothing to tackle the unemployment problem and landless classes in the Presidency, although one crore of acres of land were lying idle. Mr. Mehta appealed to the Government to enable the Opposition to place their grievances before them. It was surprising that members who had never spoken before suddenly got up and began to make speeches.

PREMIER'S ASSURANCE

The Prime Minister stated that Government were always prepared to accommodate the Opposition, but it was the Opposition that had not supplied the list of cuts that would be moved to the Government.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, Leader of the Opposition stated that the list was not supplied, because the Opposition was not sure of the co-operation of the Government in the matter.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta stated (pointing to the Congress benches) that these gentlemen who sat for a long time, got a spout of elocution suddenly.

Mr. Pataskar protested and asked the Speaker if it was not a fact that all members were entitled to speak whenever they liked.

The Speaker stated that the whole atmosphere seemed to be surcharged with suspicion. Whether there was justification for it or not, he was not concerned. He, however wanted to suggest to the member to so carry on the discussion by giving disinterested and impersonal attention to the various problems and proceed to solve them in the interest of the province. He did not see any reason why an understanding should not be arrived at by both sides of the House.

DECLINED WITH THANKS

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister replying to the charge of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta stated that members of the Congress Party had not spoken due to a sense of chivalry in the interest of the Opposition. It could be stated that they did not speak, because they did not know how to speak. It had been suggested that he should control the speeches and assist in getting through the cuts. That was the work of the Speaker. That offer to do the Speaker's work he respectfully declined.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta at this stage stated that after all the Opposition were the Prime Minister's subjects, because it was he who was ruling.

The Speaker said that no cause should be given by either side of the House, for any side to say that they were taken by surprise. He suggested that both sides should meet and come to an understanding and stop being suspicious of each other's intentions.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi stated that he was prepared to give to the Prime Minister to-morrow the list of cuts that the Opposition would move on the next demand for grants, if he promised to control the speeches on the other side.

"I AM NOWHERE"

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta stood up in his seat to continue his speech, but the Prime Minister wanted to speak, and the Speaker called upon him to speak. At this Mr. Mehta amidst laughter stated "Between the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition I am nowhere."

NANDA'S RETORT.

As regards minimum wage, there was the shining example of the Bombay Corporation was before them. They should give a salary of Rs. 25 a month and a housing allowance of Rs. 5.

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda:—Why did you not do it in your four months of office?

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta said that within three years of time with the support of Mr. Nanda, he would show to Government what could be done. He would either retire from political life or would get the best possible results in the three years (ironical cheers from Congress benches).

He knew that Government wanted to stick to office rather than do good to the people.

The speaker faced a good deal of interruption in his speech.

Mr. Nanda got up on a point of information to correct a wrong statement made by the member.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that what the member was saying amounted to a speech and could be put forward in reply.

The Hon. Mr. Kher, Premier, said that charge after charge was being made against Government without giving them an opportunity to make a reply, and therefore, if a mis-statement was made, it should be corrected.

The Speaker observed that there should be a spirit of co-operation between the two sides. He thought it was only fair that those who were called upon to explain should have opportunity and time to do so. If co-operation were to exist during the next 10 days, it was essential that there should be some adjustment.

The Hon. Mr Kher said that co-operation on his part with the Opposition did not depend on what Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said or did. He was always ready to extend his co-operation to the Opposition (cheers from the Opposition benches).

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi said that if the Government benches were kind to the Opposition, it went without saying that the Opposition too would be kind to them. As regards the present instance, the Standing Orders were clear. The mover of the cut had a right to reply, and the Minister in-charge had the right for final reply. The Speaker could ask the member to wind up, so that the Minister might have a few minutes to give a reply.

The Speaker said that he himself was considering this point of calling upon Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to finish so that the Minister could give his reply. This was the ruling he would give. The member was to conclude his speech within five minutes.

PREMIER'S FIGHTING SPEECH.

Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, who for the first time made a regular fighting speech said that he had not heard a single argument, which necessitated the Finance Minister to reply. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in his speech had stated that the present Government after they took office had nothing, excepting drawing inspiration from that great White Book of wisdom. All the wisdom was contained in that one book, contained plans and programme to be read and to get inspired. Besides that book, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was there to get up from time to time to tender advice as to what the Government should do and how they should proceed.

Mr. Mehta had suggested, for example, continued the Prime Minister, that the solution of the housing problem was an easy one. After all what was it that the Bombay Government had to do. They had to raise a loan of 13 crores of rupees and the problem was solved. It was a brilliant idea of Mr. Mehta. There were already three crores sunk in buildings, and Government were losing 6 lakhs of rupees every year, and here was a scheme of building. The Prime Minister did not envy the lot of the Finance Minister. He hoped that the Finance Minister would give his careful consideration to this wonderful idea, and inform the fate of it when he came before the House next.

THANKS TO OPPOSITION.

Continuing the Prime Minister referred to the suggestions made by some of the members of the Opposition, who suggested that Government should tax more. It had been also stated that the Government were niggardly in the matter of paying their servants. With whose money should they be liberal? Now that the suggestion had come to tax, certainly Government would take note of it. The rich had to be taxed, if the Government was not to be niggardly. Government would certainly take the advice and see that they were not niggardly and tax the rich.

RECRUITMENT OF MUSLIMS.

As regards the question of recruitment of Mussalmans into Government service, Government were not at all following the wrong po-

(Continued on page 11 Col 3)

(Continued from Col. 7)

made this charge, used somewhat inaccurate language. The intention was to tax the Electric Companies. Only there was a change in the method. He agreed that the indirect way of taxing was not the best one, but sometimes it happened that it was better to levy an indirect tax than leave the party untaxed. The Finance Minister assured Mr. Davar that the interests of the shareholders would not be affected. So far as this tax was concerned there was nothing to fear about the shares. As regards the Managing Agency system, he thought it was very difficult for the Provincial Government to do anything in the matter.

The Bill passed through the first, second and third readings, without any amendment.

The Council then adjourned till to-day (Friday).

In Bombay Council

Smooth-Sailing For Finance Bill

Surcharge On Electricity And Stamp Duty On Exchange Transactions, Its Main Features

THE PROPOSED TAX ON ELECTRICITY AND THE LEVY OF STAMP DUTY ON STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS, WERE BY WAY OF PERMANENT MEASURES, declared the Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, in the Bombay Legislative Council on Thursday, presenting the Finance Bill.

Duration Of Bill

The Finance Member declared that HE WISHED TO CLEAR AN IMPRESSION IN THE MINDS OF SOME PEOPLE THAT BECAUSE THE DURATION OF THE FINANCE BILL WAS FIXED AS ONE YEAR, THE TAXATION PROPOSALS ALSO WERE TEMPORARY.

That was not the case. Government decided to present the Finance Bill every year to give the House an opportunity to discuss the proposals and express its views on them. That did not mean that the taxation proposals were temporary.

The Finance Bill presented to the Upper House, passed through all the stages on Thursday in the Bombay Legislative Council, which met with Mr. Mangaldas M. Pakvasa, President, in the Chair.

Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, moving for the first reading of the Bill, said that the taxation proposals in the Bill were of a permanent nature. Government decided that the Finance Bill should be presented to the Legislature every year so that the House might get an opportunity of discussing the proposals each year in the light of financial situation.

He did not wish the House to understand this was a piece of taxation to be in force only for a year. They should realise that this was a more or less permanent measure and the Finance Bill was presented annually to elicit the views of the House on the proposals of Government.

SURCHARGE ON ELECTRICITY.

As regards the surcharge on electricity, the Finance Minister observed that it was increased from 6 pies to 9 pies after a certain minimum, namely 20 units, in the city of Bombay. From the very beginning of their official life the Government had under consideration the question of regulating electricity industry in the interests of the public. Some criticism was made that Government gave up this policy which they had originally laid down. But if the House remembered all the facts relevant to the question, they would find that Government were really pursuing the same policy, though the method had to be changed due to force of circumstances. Government claimed to have a right to derive some revenue from Electricity, because it was a business carried on under a monopoly given by a licence. This was not a business carried on a competitive basis. It was a monopoly given by Government and besides there were certain other facilities given by them. Therefore, Government must have a right to control the rates. The public had a right to share in the profits in the shape of reduced rates of consumption. Government had also a right to share in the profits on account of the concessions given by the Government.

SALES TAX.

One tax that could be levied was the sales tax. But there were great many difficulties in the way. The Provincial Government held one view on this question and the Government of India took a different view. They held that duty on producers of an article for the sale of that article amount to excise duty. Therefore Sales Tax might not be levied by Provincial Governments. He had a long discussion with the Government of India and it was suggested that the same object might be achieved in some other manner.

Government now proposed to enhance duty on electricity consumed by public. This was on the condition that there would be corresponding reduction in the rates of consumption so that in effect the duty would be paid by the producers. So far as the B.E.S. & T. Company were concerned, the rates would be reduced to cover this enhancement of duty. They were conducting negotiations with other supply concerns and the Finance Minister was confident that a settlement would be reached.

STAMP FEES.

As regards the Stamp Fees on forward transactions on shares and scrips on the Stock Exchange which would be made responsible for this duty. Stamp duty of 2 annas would be levied on shares and scrips of the value of Rs. 2,500 and more.

Mr. S. C. Joshi opposing the provision for surcharge on electricity considered this an indirect method of taxing. This tax fell on those who were not intended to be taxed by Government.

Prof. Sohrab R. Davar agreed with the Finance Minister that public utility companies should be taxed but the interests of the genuine investors and shareholders should also be safeguarded.

Mr. B. N. Karanjia wanted to know what the machinery was at the disposal of the Finance Minister to collect the stamp duty on share transactions on the Stock Exchange.

Mr. D. N. Deodehker gave his qualified support to the Bill.

Mr. Dadubhai Desai supporting the Bill said electricity should be carried to the rural areas for developing farming industries and Government should finance such concerns as are willing to carry this out.

IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY

Mr. F. Stones (Bombay Presidency, European) while objecting to the increase in the duty, congratulated the Government on their appointment of a Committee to go into the working of the Electricity concerns. He hoped that the Committee would remember the question of linking up the irrigation with the supply of cheap electric power. He also suggested that Government might try their persuasion with the Indian States in the matter of combining irrigation and electricity.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Thana) thought it was a wise decision on the part of Government to present the Finance Bill every year and thus give an opportunity to discuss the proposals.

Dr. P. G. Solanki also spoke.

LATTHE'S REPLY

The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, replying to the discussion said that in his Budget speech he made it clear that the money would be spent on nation-building activities. In regard to the suggestion of deriving electric power from irrigation works, he observed this question was sadly neglected by the past Government. The matter at present was receiving attention at the hands of Government and in future attempts would be made to utilise the existing irrigation works for producing cheap power.

One fundamental objection was raised, continued the Finance Minister, that they were taxing people in an indirect manner. He thought that Mr. Joshi who

(Continued in Col 5)

PURGING TIRED INTESTINES IS LIKE FLOGGING A SICK HORSE

It is many years since humane reformers founded societies for the prevention of cruelty to children and to animals. As yet, no one has suggested a similar society for the protection of human bodies against maltreatment by their owners.

Possibly it is because common sense would refuse to credit the need for such preventive action, but there is plenty of evidence that it is required. Take the treatment of constipation as an example. Overtaxed and tired intestines are irritated by harsh purgatives—literally flogged into action. Gradually they become callous to the treatment, the dose of purgative is increased until they rebel and refuse to respond further. It is all so foolish, so unwise when there is a natural way to assist intestinal movement.

Andrews is compounded to produce bowel movement by the very methods that Nature uses. It induces by *osmosis* a temporary increase in water content which cleanses the intestines and mildly stimulates the muscular movement of the bowel. Moreover, Andrews Liver Salt has a unique effect on the liver, increasing the flow of bile so necessary to digestion. No purging, no griping, no habit forming—simply the safe natural methods that Nature would require. You can use effervescing Andrews Liver Salt regularly, and give it to children too. All Chemists and Stores sell Andrews.

HE KEEPS HIS JOB THOUGH TURNED 70

Still Able To Work On Ladders and Buildings

HOUSE PAINTER WHO TAKES HIS KRUSCHEN EVERY DAY

How many painters can continue to work when they are over 70? Here is one who can—and he still does some of the most trying jobs in his trade. How does he do it? He tells us in this letter:—

"I have been in the habit of taking a few grains of Kruschen Salts in every cup of tea I have had for a great number of years. I may state that I am turned 70 years of age, being born on July 22nd, 1864. I am a house painter by trade and still at work. I can work off any ladder, no matter what height, or in cradles which are hung outside high buildings. I have been asked many times how I carry my age so well, as I only look about 50. Well, I tell them all that I take Kruschen Salts regularly every day."—J.S.A.

Kruschen is a combination of six natural salts which stimulate your liver, kidneys and digestive tract to healthy, regular activity. They ensure internal cleanliness, and keep the blood-stream pure. New and refreshed blood is sent coursing to every fibre of your being. Rheumatism, headaches, indigestion and backache all pass you by.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

Modish Complexions

Yes, complexions are worn au naturelle—but this does not mean that you display them in their morning glory, fresh fro the bath tub! Make-Up is less artificial, follows natural colouring and aims to achieve a natural effect of youthful loveliness. So away with sallow skins, banish your blatant rouges and lipsticks, you've got to look young and beautiful And how are you to do it? Get an ounce or two of Mercolized Wax from your chemist and apply a little nightly. While you sleep this oxygenated wax will gently and imperceptibly absorb the discoloured outer skin with its wrinkles and blemishes, revealing the fresh, flawless complexion now concealed beneath. Try a ten-day treatment if you would see your complexion at its best.

Mercolized Wax contains no animal fat.

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Echo Of Addresses To K. E. M. Hon. Staff

Corporation Shelves Issue: Question Of Purchase Of B. E. S. & T. Co.

The last curtain was dropped on Monday on the controversy of the valedictory addresses to certain members of the honorary staff of the K. E. M. Hospital and Seth G. S. M. College in the Municipal Corporation, when the House recorded the whole question and refused to go further in the matter.

Purchasing B. E. S. and T.

The Corporation also sent the question of purchasing the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., in 1947 to the Law and Revenue Committee.

MATTER TO BE SHELVED.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram moved that the letter from the Municipal Commissioner regarding valedictory addresses to certain members of the honorary staff of the K.E.M. Hospital and the Seth G. S. M. College be recorded.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram said that the Municipal Corporation was not the place to ventilate private grievances.

The Municipal Commissioner was requested by a resolution of the Municipal Corporation on 2nd December, 1937 to report on all the relevant facts pertaining to the holding of functions in honour of certain members of the honorary staff of the Seth G. S. Medical College and particularly on the circumstances that led to the refusal of the use of the College premises on 16th November, 1937.

The Commissioner in his report said:—

"In my opinion the attitude of the Dean throughout this affair was entirely correct. The Dean in particular would, in my opinion, have failed in his duty had he suffered such conduct to pass unnoticed or omitted to inform all the parties concerned of the true facts."

Mr. P.W. Wagh moved an amendment to refer the matter to a Committee, which he named, for report. That the Committee be authorised to obtain necessary information in the matter from the organisers of the function and such other persons, who may be willing to place facts relating to the incident before them.

Mr. V. N. Vedak seconded the amendment.

The question being put to vote, the amendment was thrown out and the original proposition was passed by a large majority.

PURCHASING B.E.S. & T.

Mr. B. G. Parelker then moved:

That the Commissioner be requested to report on the means and ways that could be provided or amendments of the Act that should be made to enable the Corporation to exercise their right of purchasing the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., in 1947.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram suggested to wait as there were nearly ten years more for the expiry of the agreement with the B.E.S. & T. Co. Besides, it was left to the Government whether to allow the Municipality to purchase the B.E S. and T. Co. or not. If they made arrangement to purchase the B.E. S. and T. Co., and the Government did not accord sanction. all their efforts would be useless.

Mr. V. S. Velinker also agreed with Sir J. B. Boman Behram and advised the House to wait.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Law and Revenue Committee for report.

The Municipal Commissioner said if they passed any resolution to purchase the B.E.S. and T. Co. now they could not foretell the value in 1947. Besides when this question was discussed in 1933, Mr. Kirpalani, the then Municipal Commissioner, had suggested that 1942 would be the appropriate time to consider this question. He, therefore, thought that the consideration of this matter at this stage was useless.

Mr. Hirjibehdin's amendment was agreed to as a substantive proposition.

PLEA FOR CHEAPER POWER.

The House then agreed to the following resolution of Sir J. B. Boman Behram:—

That the Corporation are of opinion that the rates charged by the B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd., for the domestic and industrial consumption of electric energy are high and require to be considerably reduced and in view of the fact that the Company have not seen their way to effect substantial reductions in the rates in spite of repeated requests from the Corporation in that behalf, the Tramways and Telephone Committee be requested to prepare and place before the Corporation a draft representation to Government requesting them to exercise early the power vested in them under Clause 11 of the Schedule to the Indian Electricity Act and to appoint an Advisory Board under the Clause for revising the rates for electrical energy charged to the different classes of consumers both domestic and industrial by the B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

DACOITIES IN KAIRA DISTRICT

Report Of Special Inquiry Ordered By Bombay Government

Representations having been made to Government that there had been an alarming increase in the number of dacoities in the Kaira district, the Hon'ble the Home Minister instructed Mr. A. S. Holland, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, to make a special enquiry in the district. Mr. Holland spent a fortnight in making detailed enquiries in Kaira itself and in all the taluka towns, in the course of which he met a number of deputations and representatives of the Press and ascertained the facts at first hand.

FINDINGS OF INQUIRY.

The results of Mr. Holland's enquiry show that the situation has been greatly exaggerated and many wild and unfounded rumours have spread throughout the district causing unrest and apprehension. Numerous false reports appeared in the newspapers which added to the alarm caused by false rumours. It is to be noted that a substantial portion of the total population of the Kaira district is made up of tribes who are ever ready to take advantage of any situation created by an upheaval or change which, in the past, were always associated with an increase in crime. An examination of the figures for house-breaking and thefts and robberies did not show any material increase, but dacoities certainly showed an increase as compared with 1936. The actual number of dacoities recorded during 1937 was 17 in a population of 7½ lakhs. In the adjacent Ahmedabad district with five lakhs of people in the rural areas the corresponding dacoity figure was 20 and in East Khandesh with a population of 12 lakhs the figure was 26. On the facts, therefore, it is clear that there was little cause for special apprehension in Kaira, although the number of dacoities was certainly higher than in the previous year. Experience has shown that any tendency for dacoities to increase in this district must be dealt with immediately. Therefore, the number of armed police posted all over the affected areas has been increased. Rewards have been offered for the arrest of notorious outlaws and such preventive action as is possible under the District Police Act and other criminal laws has been taken. In addition, the leading people throughout the districts have been met and the situation explained to them and the co-operation of the public has been invited in such matters as giving timely information regarding offences and the movements of suspected persons to the police.

BOMBAY DYEING AND MFG., CO., LTD.

Dividend Of Rs. 25 Per Share Declared

An ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., was held at the Registered Office of the Company, Neville House, Ballard Estate, on Thursday at 10-30 a.m. when Mr. N. N. Wadia, presided.

The 66th Annual Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1937 which showed a total balance of Rs. 8,03,705-0-1, after making necessary provision for depreciation, Income-tax and Super-tax was adopted. From the available balance of Rs. 6,23,705-0-1 a dividend of Rs. 25 per share was declared after transferring Rs. 1,75,000 to the Equalization of Dividend Account. A sum of Rs. 20,106-11-0 was set aside to Fire Insurance Fund account as in previous year. To electrify the Spring Mills, the Directors entered into a contract with the Tata Power Supply Co. Ltd., to supply electrical energy.

Sir John Abercrombie and Mr. C. N. Caroe were invited to join the Board.

The President congratulated the Board for the efficient management and wished them success in the coming year also.

CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY'S MEMORANDUM TO BOMBAY GOVT.

(Continued from Page 14).

least the following among other rights of recognised Unions should be safeguarded by law:

(a) The right to represent all the workers for purposes of collective bargaining and the redress of grievances, individual as well as collectives;

(b) The right to be consulted:

(c) The right to collect Union subscriptions from members in the factory premises outside working hours;

(d) The right to hold meetings in the factory grounds outside working hours.

Factory Councils

If our some reason the Government do not see their way to including in the proposed Bill provisions for the compulsory recognition of representative Trade Unions, we would suggest an alternative scheme which would secure the same purpose of strengthening the collective bargaining power of the workers and facilitating the effective working of conciliation machinery.

The plan which we place before the Ministry is that of providing for the election of Factory Committees by 'all' the workers in an Industrial Establishment.

These Factory Committees shall form an electoral college for the Central Committee which will represent all the workers in that industry in any given centre

Provision should be made for allowing the election of a certain number of outsiders on these Committees in accordance with the Trade Union Act

Provision may also be made for the deduction by the employers of certain dues or subscriptions from the wages of each worker for the purposes of these Committees. Such dues should be passed on by the employers to the Central Committee, which may remit part of the dues collected from a factory to the Factory Committee there.

Such Central Committee and Factory Committees shall be recognized by the employers for all purposes of collective beginning, disputes and conciliation proceedings as if they were the recognized Union and its factory branches.

Dangerous Proposals

When we proceed to examine the Bombay Government's proposals in the light of these general principles, we find that while they are sound in certain respects, they are utterly inadequate or positively dangerous in others.

To start with, no provision at all is contemplated for securing the recognition by employers of even genuine and representative registered Trade Unions. Section III leaves this vital matter to the sweet will and the caprice of the boss, who may recognize a paper organization, perhaps set up by himself, in spite of the fact that another representative Union exists.

The most objectionable feature of the proposed Bill in our eyes is the preference given to Unions binding themselves to follow an approved arbitration procedure. The whole Bill may be said to be weighted in favour of arbitration, which would, as time passes, tend to become the 'sine qua non' of recognition and ultimately of very existence. It would also encourage the formation of Company Unions, which would spring up like mushrooms and be duly "recognised" by the employers. The inevitable result of such a measure would indeed be to wipe out of existence all free Unions (i.e., those not accepting arbitration, and to destroy the right to strike altogether. This is a dire contingency which we feel the working-class of Bombay and of the province cannot regard with equanimity.

We therefore urge upon the Ministry the removal of any preference to Unions accepting arbitration and replacing it by the test of representative capacity on the lines suggested above. If this is not done, we are afraid the organised Trade Union movement in the province will look upon the measure as an attack on its very existence.

New And Alarming Feature

Apart from these fundamentally objectionable aspects of the Government's proposals, there are some others to which attention may be drawn.

One such is the clause in Section XXII which makes unlawful any strike on account of any grievance or dispute with regard to the interpretation of rules or standing orders regulating the relations between employer and employees with regard to discipline, etc., or arising out of any demand for the redress of any grievance not provided for by those rules, referred to in Section VIII-A.

This provision would prohibit strikes altogether in certain matters and thus introduce for the first time in the history of labour legislation in India a new and alarming feature, and one which is in flagrant contravention of the Congress Election Manifesto. It should therefore be removed and such disputes put on the same footing as all others covered by Section VIII.

Another matter to which we would like to draw attention is the proposal that, where there is no recognised Union, the workers should be represented in negotiations and in conciliation proceedings by the Labour Officer alone. We are surprised to find that a Congress Ministry should advance the principle of allowing a Government official to represent the workers after the Congress has for half a century fought the same principle in the representation of the people in the Legislatures.

We suggest that where there is no recognised Union in the field the workers concerned should elect their delegates and the Labour Officer should act as their adviser in negotiations and in conciliation proceedings. Ordinary democracy demands this.

We are of opinion that the maximum period for conciliation proceedings of four months (which might be extended to six months) is too long. We would suggest the classification of disputes into major and minor disputes and the fixing of a maximum period of three months for major disputes and six weeks for minor disputes.

Lastly, we would point out that the proviso in Section XXII does not adequately or clearly safeguard political strikes to which a Bill such as is contemplated cannot be meant to apply. Only strikes arising out of a trade dispute in the industry concerned should be within the purview of this measure. We are sure a Congress Ministry may be relied upon to safeguard the right of the workers to observe a "hartal" in furtherance of the national struggle for Complete Independence.

We hope that in the interests of the working-class which they have at heart and the drawing of the workers increasingly within the orbit of the Congress, the Congress Cabinet will give careful consideration to what we have urged above and frame their Bill in such a way as to meet the suggestions we have made.

TARIFF BOARD OFFICE

CALCUTTA, March 10.

The office of the Tariff Board will close in Calcutta on Friday the 11th March, 1938, and re-open in Customs House, Bombay, on Sunday the 13th instant.

All letters intended for the Board, which cannot reach Calcutta on the 11th March should be addressed to the Secretary, Tariff Board, Bombay.—A.P.

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General Improvement In India's Favourable Balance Of Trade

Hamburg Trade Commissioner's Report

The Report published on the work of the Indian Government Trade Commissioner at Hamburg during 1936-37 by Mr. H. M. Patel, I.C.S., shows that despite the manifold obstacles created by the altered conditions of trade, there was a "sustained improvement in the economic conditions of practically every country of the world" and that business activities everywhere reflect prosperous times.

The Report describes briefly the important economic developments in Northern Europe and examines the fluctuations in the volume and value of the trade between India and the North European countries.

In an introduction to the Report the general position is summarised by Mr. B. Rama Rau, Deputy High Commissioner for India in London, as follows:

"There are indications of a considerable improvement in the economic position of the countries within the jurisdiction of the Hamburg office, namely, Northern France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Denmark and the Scandinavian countries during 1936-37. The indices of industrial production passed the 1929 level in several of these countries; but, as Mr. Patel has shown, international trade was still lagging behind.

TRADE BARRIERS

"The situation is the result of the numerous obstacles in the shape of Customs duties, quotas, etc., which continue to impede the free flow of trade between countries, and of the development of schemes of national defence, a prominent feature of which is the ideal of self-sufficiency.

"Tendencies are, however, noticeable which may to some extent mitigate the evils resulting from trade barriers. Some nations, it may be noted, have entered into special agreements with a view to improving the facilities for trade between them.

"In Chapter II of the Report, which deals with indices of industrial production, Mr. Patel has shown by means of graphs that, during the year under report, industrial production in all the countries within the jurisdiction of his office was greater than in the preceding year.

"There was also a substantial reduction in unemployment in almost all the countries. Costs of production were generally higher, and statistics of wages showed a definite but slow increase. The prices of agricultural and manufactured products, which are discussed in a later chapter, were also higher, the index number of agricultural prices having risen from 68.4 in April, 1936, to 82.3 in April, 1937.

FAVOURABLE BALANCE OF TRADE

"In the latter part of Chapter II Mr. Patel discusses the developments in the foreign trade of the different countries with special reference to India. It is gratifying to note that in the year under report there was an improvement in the visible balance of trade in favour of India as against all the countries in Northern Europe, except Denmark and Austria, whose trade with India is comparatively small.

"In the first quarter of 1937 Indian imports into all the countries, including Denmark and Austria, showed a remarkable improvement, and there are some grounds for the belief that the year 1937-38 will probably be a distinctly bright one for Indian export trade to this area.

"In Chapter III of the Report Mr. Patel has examined the position in regard to the principal commodities which India exports to Northern and Central Europe. Unfortunately the statistics for the three Scandinavian countries were not available, but the volume of Indian exports to these countries is not large enough to affect the inferences which can be drawn from the figures for the remaining countries.

JUTE AND COTTON.

"The imports of Indian Jute in 1936 into Northern Europe fell somewhat as compared with the imports during 1935, but they were still well above the figures for 1934. There was a considerable decline in the German imports of this commodity; but there are indications of an improvement in the current year in regard to the German market.

"Exports of Indian cotton during the year under review were greater than in any of the preceding five years although they were still much below the 1929 level. France was the largest importer of Indian cotton in this area, and Belgium took the second place, Germany having gone down from the first to the third place. The chief competitors of India in these markets were, as elsewhere, the U. S.A., Egypt and Brazil.

"There was a slight decline in the imports of Indian hemp, but there was a substantial improvement in regard to imports of coir, particularly in the case of Germany and France."

Rao Saheb Dewji Dharsi of Rao Saheb Dewji Dharsi and Son, well-known Government Building Contractors, passed away on Wednesday night at his residence, Tara Baug Estate, Girgaum.

Enquiry Into Rent Question

PREMIER'S REPLY TO DEPUTATION: GOVT.'S MOVE TO IMPROVE LOT OF SHOP-WORKERS

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister and Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Parliamentary Secretary for Labour, received two deputations on Thursday morning. The first represented the Bombay Tenants' Association and was led by Mr. S. C. Joshi, M.L.C., and Mr. Mohanlal Desai, who urged that Government should take immediate steps for the control of rents in the City on the lines indicated in Mr. Joshi's bill which was before the Legislative Council. That is to say, rents of premises other than small premises, defined as those carrying a rental not exceeding Rs. 50 a month, should be reduced by 25 per cent. and the rents of small premises as defined above should be determined by a Controller of rents.

GOVT.'S DIFFICULTIES.

The Hon. Prime Minister pointed out to the deputationists the obvious difficulties of providing for an immediate rent control without adequate enquiry. Some sort of control of rentals of small tenements such as those carrying a rental of not more than Rs. 30 or 40 a month might possibly be found necessary. But it was difficult for Government to pass any legislation without collecting adequate data as to the particular types of premises requiring control particularly because there had been of late a great rise in buildings in certain parts of the City and suburbs. It would take some time before the necessary data were collected, but he would do his best to expedite the enquiry. It was unfortunate that in the meantime the rents of chawls and other small type tenements had shot up suddenly as a result of the sudden agitation carried on by and on behalf of tenants, but he could not see his way to provide any temporary relief immediately, as suggested. There could not be a moratorium for Bombay tenants for obvious reasons.

WORKERS IN SHOPS.

Mr. S. K. Patil, Joint Secretary of the B. P. C. C., and Mr. Bhawani Arjun Khimji led the second deputation on behalf of the B. P. C. C., and drew attention to their earlier communication urging Government to undertake immediate legislation for the regulation of conditions of work in shops and commercial establishments.

The Prime Minister explained to the deputationists that within two weeks of taking over office the Congress Ministry had instituted an enquiry into the question. Now a draft bill was ready and it would shortly be circulated for opinion of public bodies and persons concerned. Briefly the bill proposed to limit the working hours to 54 a week or nine a day. Every employee would be granted an interval for rest or meals. The total number of holidays would be at least 52 in a year or 4 in a calendar month. No child under the age of 12 would be allowed to work in any shop or establishment. Government will also take the necessary powers to determine after consulting the interests concerned, the hours at which shops should be closed.

The deputationists after some discussion expressed their general approval of the measure which Government proposed to introduce. They were indeed happy that Government were so prompt in instituting enquiries into the question and trying to find some relief for the hard worked gumasta.

"BLACK-OUTS" FOR ALL MALAYA

SINGAPORE, (By Air Mail)

"Black-outs" during manoeuvres or in an emergency are to be extended to the Federated Malay States, following air raid precaution tests on Singapore Island.

With Malaya assuming increased importance in British strategy in the Far East, provision for air raid precautions is regarded as most important.—Reuter.

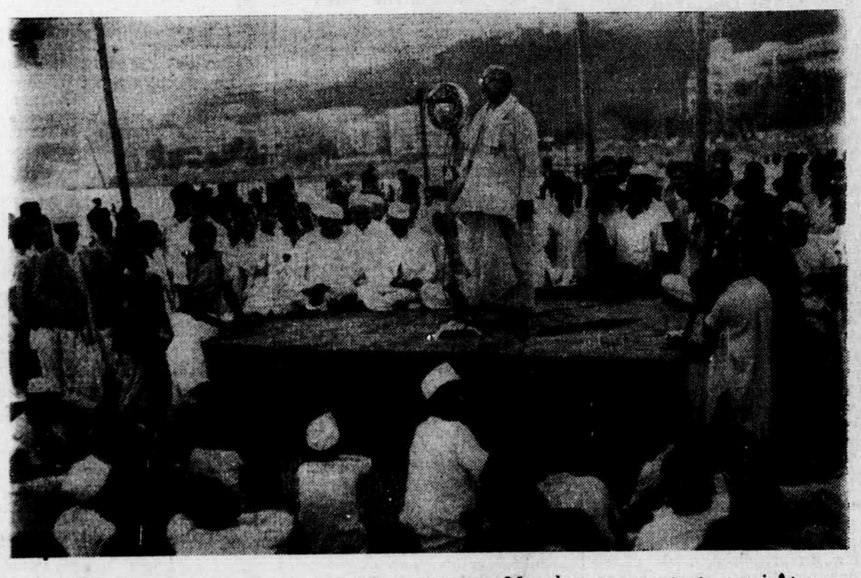
Muslim Waqf Act For Frontier

PESHAWAR, March 10.

The Frontier Province Muslim Waqf Bill was passed unanimously by the Assembly to-day as amended by the Select Committee.

It relates to the need for a better governance and supervision of certain classes of Muslim public Waqfs felt in this province for a long time.—United Press.

PROTEST AGAINST COW SLAUGHTER



A public meeting was held at Chaupatty on Monday to protest against cow slaughter at Muttra. Mr. Raja Bahadur Mukundlalji presided. Picture shows Swami Parmanand addressing the gathering.

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DELHI WOMEN SUPPORT B. DAS' BILL

Ranga To Address Joint Conference Of Students And Peasants

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 10.

A large number of women was present at a public meeting held yesterday in the Purdah Gardens where unanimous support was given to the resolution calling upon women to agitate for speedy enactment of the Bill to amend Child Marriage Act introduced in the Assembly by Mr. B. Das.

Mrs. Hakim, a well-known social worker of Calcutta, presided. Among speakers were Mrs. Asaf Ali and Mrs. Sohanlal Begum. Anjuman Anti-Child Marriage Sub-Committee of Delhi Womens League and the Sarda Act Defence Committee proposed to inaugurate a campaign throughout Delhi province to educate the public opinion on the question of child marriage and its harmful consequences.

Hon. Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., was reappointed as the Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University for a further period of three years with effect from April 2.

A labour conference, a Students' Conference and a Conference of peasant organizers will be addressed by Prof. N. G. Ranga, M. L. A., at Cawnpore on March 20.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

(Continued from page 6)

factory progress and serving as a strong safeguard against sudden or surprise moves and thereby supplying also a necessary scope for the country's external contacts.

Germany And Soviet Union

Hitler's last speech in the Reichstag has come in for good deal of critical attention from the side of Soviet Union. Commenting on it, the leading Moscow daily "Pravda" in the course of a lengthy article writes:—"The speech confirms that the policy of German fascism is more clearly directed to new attacks and colonial conquests. The frank blessing for the victory of Japan over China shows how open the language of imperialist conqueror has become. The tone of Hitler is rather different when he talks of the internal situation. He admits "the economic position is hard". One can congratulate Herr Hitler for such self-criticism. But it is made only as an excuse for pressing further the colonial claim. As always a part of the speech is devoted to attacks on Soviet Union. And this supplies material for humourist papers and to an extent also for psychiaters. We greet anyway the openness of the fascist ruler, we notice this, and everything will be paid back in the same coins. We also know how to proceed with those who threaten us". Speaking four days back at an open meeting, the head of the army in Soviet Union, Woroschilow, declared that the Red Army, raised on exclusion of the spirit of recialism and doctrine of national animosity that tended to extend its popularity, stood in a quite satisfactory state. It did not slack behind any in regard to motorisation. The infantry held modern equipments to necessary extent. The development of the artillery has been carried forward well. The experiences of the Spanish and Chinese wars have not been overseen. The cavalry has been thoroughly reorganised on most up-to-date lines. Referring to the chemical weapon, he stated: "Especially dangerous is the attitude advanced by the fascist States to this. We have also moved hence to develop this weapon. We would not like to be over-run. Should an enemy think of attacking us with chemical weapon, we will reply with the same terrible weapon."

SIXTEEN CITY FATHERS RESIGN

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, (By Mail).

Out of twenty-one members of the Srirangapatam Municipality 16 Councillors are reported to have just tendered their resignations to their Councillorship due to a divided opinion between the President and the Councillors on the question of the pay of the Sanitary Inspector.

A sum of Rs. 7,000 in silver, and 10,000 coins of various other denominations, are stated to have been found in the house of a beggar woman in Hyderabad (Sind). The woman and her two sons were remanded on a charge of theft.

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NASIK Punjab Boot House
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Subhas Exposes British Press Propaganda

MISUNDERSTANDINGS IN WAY OF RELEASE OF DETENUS DEPLORED

CALCUTTA, March 10.

Journalistic efforts, which result in creating misunderstanding between India and Great Britain, were deprecated by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, in an interview to the Associated Press.

Mr. Bose said: "My attention has been drawn to a report published in a London paper, in which the Calcutta correspondent of that paper stated that there were rumours that some detenus already released were preparing to resume Terrorist activities. This is a piece of unmitigated falsehood maliciously sent out ostensibly for the purpose of creating obstacles in the way of the release of detenus. I regret very much that the correspondent should have indulged in journalistic efforts, the only result of which would to create further misunderstanding between India and Great Britain and frustrate the endeavours of all those who are working for peace and goodwill."

CIVIC RESIGNATIONS.

Asked about his opinion on the situation created by the resignation of the Mayor and some other councillors of the Calcutta Corporation from the Congress Municipal Association on the question of reappointment of the Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Bose said he would have to investigate the matter thoroughly.

It is understood that some of those Congress Councillors, who have resigned saw Mr. Bose this afternoon and intimated to him their view point in the matter.—A. P.

PRECAUTIONS AT PANIPAT

Sec. 144 And Demand For Good Behaviour Security Notices

PANIPAT, March 10.

Mr. C. H. Disney, Additional District Magistrate of Marnal, who is camping here has enforced an order under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting the carrying of lathis and other lethal weapons and all public meetings, other than those connected with the religious ceremonies of the Muharram prayers in mosques and temples, the performance of religious rites and ceremonies and the celebrations of "Holi" and "Phag" within the Municipality of Panipat from 12 noon on March 9 to the morning of March 17.

The order further prohibits the gathering of more than five Muslims in any public street or thoroughfare within the Municipal limits on March 16, on which day the "Phag" takes place.

Notices under Section 107 of the Code of Criminal Procedure have been served on seven persons, asking them to show cause why they should not bound down to preserve the public tranquillity. Security proceedings against 19 Hindus and 25 Muslims including some leaders of the two communities are already pending in the Court of Mr. C H. Disney.

Enquiries made at the Thana reveal that additional police is being called from Karnal and Ambala and the whole town will be strongly guarded from all sides during the celebrations of "Holi" and "Phag" on March 15 and 16 in order to prevent a recrudescence of communal trouble. —A P.

MINOR TROUBLE IN JUBBULPORE

JUBBULPORE, March 9.

The authorities are taking elaborate police precautions to avert disturbances during the time of the Moharrum

There were two minor clashes between Hindus and Muslims yesterday, when a Moharrum Sawair procession passed through the busy Lordganj area of the city.

There was some stone throwing, but the timely intervention of the police prevented the affray developing into a serious incident. The police have arrested one Hindu in this connection, for alleged throwing of a lump of charcoal on the processionists.—A. P

SEC. 144 IN KARNAL

NEW DELHI, March 10.

An order under Sec. 144 Cr. P.C. has been promulgated by the Additional District Magistrate in Karnal prohibiting the carrying of lethal weapons and the gathering of more than five persons in public streets on March 16, "Fug" Day.—United Press.

DEATH OF VYARA CONGRESSMAN.

(From A Correspondent)

VYARA, March 10.

The death has occurred here of Mr. Gopalji Bhanabhai, a local pleader, who used to take great interest in the welfare of the Raniprai community of this district. He was a staunch Congressman and worked energetically in the days of the Harinura sessions. While there he suffered from fever and on his return to this place pneumonia developed and after a brief illness he died.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLY DEBATE

(Continued from Page 8.)

licy as had been suggested. They were strictly adhering to the policy previously laid down and all efforts were being made to take in as many Mussalmans as could be taken.

The Prime Minister was glad that the Leader of the Opposition did not refer to the question of "True Muslims" not being represented in the various Committees of Government. To do such a thing would savour of discourtesy. The Leader of the Opposition, continued the Prime Minister, had delivered a homily to the Government. He had said that the masses had lost the capacity to think independently, because of the Congress propaganda. The Prime Minister hoped that those who voted for the cut motion would remember this. It was also stated by the Leader of the Opposition that the Press also was not independent, and the cause for it was the Congress.

Continuing the Prime Minister referred to the story narrated to the House by Sir A. M. K. Dehalvi, where men who climbed a certain wall came back dumb and hence were a loss. According to the Leader of the Opposition the Congress Ministers were like those men who had gone up a wall and seen the other side. The Prime Minister, amidst thunderous cheers, stated that there was one exception to that rule. There was a gentleman who had gone up the wall and come back but not dumb. He was certainly not dumb. (Even the members of the Muslim League against whose leader this was said began to thump the table).

TWO VOICES.

While the Leader of the Opposition wanted the Ministry to hasten slowly, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta wanted them to hasten hurriedly. Which advice was to be taken? The Prime Minister said that they would hasten hurriedly, but not hasten to a fall.

It had been suggested, added the Prime Minister, that Government should follow and accept the schemes and plans of the Opposition and work them. That was a difficult proposition It had been suggested that Government were implementing schemes and projects which were dear to their heart He pleaded guilty to the charge. But they would certainly keep in mind the interests of the minorities. But Government would place all their schemes before the House and hear the advice and criticisms and carefully consider them.

Mr Kher then drew the attention of the House to the criticism of Mr. Mehta against the Wardha scheme. Government were not yet committed to that scheme. He could not explain the soundness of the Wardha scheme within the couple of minutes at his disposal. He, however, assured the House that he had explained the scheme and had succeeded in convincing independent thiking men—not men interested in the Congress party—that the bottom of the scheme was a very sound one. There was sound education idea behind the scheme. It was not his habit to rush through anything, though was convinced of its efficacy

The Prime Minister next referred to the criticisms levelled against the Government by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and said that unfortunately he had not learnt how to bring paradise on earth He had not yet learnt that art. The Congress Ministry believed that there were more capable men who knew more about certain matters than they themselves did. That was why several of these matters had been referred to Committees, which consisted of experts on the subject.

Concluding, the Prime Minister stated that they were trying to do their best in their own humble way, though they could not claim to be as clever and brilliant as Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

The Cut motion was put to vote and declared lost.

A division was asked for and it resulted in only 34 voting for and 75 against.

The demand for grant of 61 lakhs of rupees under general administration was voted.

The House adjourned till 2 p. m. on Friday.

AYURVEDA AND UNANI

Bill To Provide For Registration

A Bill to regulate the qualifications and to provide for the registration of practitioners of Indian systems of medicine and to amend the law relating to medical practitioners generally in the Province of Bombay, is published in the Bombay Government Gazette:—

OBJECTS AND REASONS.

For some time past, there has been an insistent demand from the public in this Presidency for the recognition by Government of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine, and repeated representations have been made to Government for the adoption of legislative measures to remove the disabilities from which the practitioners of these systems of medicine are suffering at present. The object of the Bill is to provide for the registration of such of the indigenous medical practitioners as have had a full scientific training in the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine and to protect the public from the activities of uneducated and half-educated quacks of all systems.

EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

Net Profit And Dividend

The Manager, Eastern Bank Ltd., Bombay, writes:—

We have received the following telegram from our London Office:—

"Net profit including brought forward £2,01,191/4/4.

An annual meeting will be held on March 18.

Directors recommend final dividend at the rate of 4s. per share less income-tax at the rate of 5s. per pound less 1s. 5.3/6d. relief in respect of Dominion income-tax making net income-tax per pound 3s. 6.6/4d.

To Reserve nil

To Premises nil.

To Contingencies £50,000.

Carried Forward £81,191/4/4.

Dividend payable on and after 24th March.

Transfer books closed from 18th March to 2nd April both days inclusive".

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, March 10

Closing quotations:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	
3 1/2 per cent Paper	98/9
4 per cent 1960-70	114/4
5 per cent 1945-55	119/4
BANKS	
Baroda	116
Bank of Hindusthan	35
Central	33/8
Imperial Bank F P	1577/8
Imperial Bank P P	388/12
India Bank	146
Indian Overseas Bank	47
Reserve Bank	120/4
Union Bank	5/15
INSURANCE	
Empire	857/8
Jupiter	13/13
New India	40/8
Oriental	4400
Vulcan	7/6
RAILWAYS	
Ahm Prantij	921/4
Central Provinces	101/8
Pachora Jamner	94
Tapti Valley	750
TEXTILES	
Ambica	1425
Arun	450
Arvind	1225
Asok	390
Bombay Dyeing	915
Buckingham and Carnatics	202
Calico	645
Century	265
Central India	255
Colaba	177/8
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	300
Elgin	212
Gokak	177/8
Indore	65
Jubilee	202/8
Kohinoor	321/14
Laxmi Cotton	532/8
Mysore	105
Marsden	105
Morarji	1105
New Great	252/8
Raipur	705
Rajnagar	335
Simplex	90/10
Swadeshi	231/4
Sajjan	97/8
Vishnu	1285
Madhusudan	205
Khatau	118/8
HYDRO ELECTRIC	
Andhra Valley Ord	1467/8
Tata Hydro Ord	152/8
Tata Power Ord	1387/8
ELECTRIC	
Ahmedabad Electrics	141/4
Bombay Suburban	160
Bombay Tram	119/1
Surat	160
Ajmer	12/14
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	350
Associated Cements	130/12
Belapur	165
Bombay Burma New	225
Bombay Burma Old	642/8
Bombay Steam	247/8
Bombay Telephone	95/4
Burma Corporation	6/14
Br B Petrol	3/9
Dalmia Cement	9/3
Indian Bleaching	146/4
Industrial Investment Tr	46/2
Indian Radio Ord	425
Indian Radio Defd	527/8
Indian Copper	2/7
Indian Iron	29/8
Mysore Sugar	23/8
Port Canning	665
Premier Construction	74
Scindia Steam	20/14
Shivrajpur	54/4
Tata Oil	28/12
Tata Steel Ordy	257
Tata Steel Deferred	1115
PREFERENCE	
7 per cent Andhra Valley	1495
7 per cent Bombay Tram (T.F)	73/12
6 1/4 per cent Premier Constr 1st	106
6 1/4 per cent Premier Constr 2nd	101
7 per cent Tata Hydro	154/12
7 1/2 per cent Tata Power	1572/8
7 1/2 per cent Tata Steel 2nd	170/8
DEBENTURES	
3 3/4 per cent Andhra Valley	101/8
6 per cent Andhra Valley	108/12
4 per cent Bombay Telephone	52/12
7 per cent Sholapur	81
6 per cent Tata Hydro	108/12
JUTES	
Birla Jute	16/4
Howrah	46/10
Hukumchand	7/4
Kamarhatty	461
Kanknarrah	347
Lawrence	335
Reliance	57/8

THIN, AILING RUNDOWN NERVOUS!

FOOD IODINE And MINERALS Build Worn-Out, Impotent People Into Strong, Red-Blooded Men And Women.

"VIKELP" Tablets, Amazing Mineral Concentrate from the Pacific Ocean, Rich in Natural FOOD IODINE and MINERALS Feed Starved Glands. Must Build Rich Red Blood Put on lbs. of Solid "Stay-There" Flesh, Give Steady Nerves and Day-Long Energy In First 10 Days Free from Drugs.

Here's new hope and encouragement for thousands of ill, even "Naturally" thin, weak, worn-out, haggard-looking men and women whose energy and strength have been sapped by overwork and worry, who are nervous, irritable, always half sick and ailing. Science says the principal cause of these conditions is "GLANDS STARVING FOR FOOD IODINE AND MINERALS." When these glands don't work properly, all the food in the world can't help you. It just isn't turned into flesh. The result is you stay "too thin," pale, tired out, ill and run-down.

The most important glands—the Thyroid and other tiny hidden glands which actually control body weight and strength — need a definite evenly balanced ration of the 12 essential MINERALS plus NATURAL FOOD IODINE all the time—not to be confused with chemical iodides which often prove toxic or mere iodine fumes. Only when the system gets an adequate supply of FOOD IODINE and MINERALS can you regulate metabolism—the body's process of converting digested food into firm flesh, new strength, health and energy.

To get an adequate supply of these 12 essential life-giving MINERALS (Iron, Calcium, Phosphorus, Magnesium, Potassium, Manganese, Sulphur, Copper, Sodium, etc.) and FOOD IODINE so lacking in our daily cooked foods, take "VIKELP" Tablets—made of an amazing Pacific Ocean Plant—now recognised as the world's richest source of these precious substances. 6 tablets alone contain more FOOD IODINE than 486 lbs. of spinach or 1,378 lbs. of lettuce. After eating "VIKELP" Tablets for a few days the food you eat no longer clogs the system but turns to solid flesh: resistance is built up against malaria and faulty metabolism, constipation, gastritis, goitre, rheumatism, premature impotency and other systemic illnesses are corrected or disappear entirely. Try them for only 10 days. See how wonderful you feel—how much better you eat, sleep and work. You'll put on flattering pounds of healthy flesh. Your own doctor will approve this way. "VIKELP" costs but a few annas a day to use. Obtainable everywhere.

SPECIAL FREE OFFER!

Cut out this paragraph at once. Send it to us with your name and address and we will send you absolutely free a fascinating new 50-page book on How to Add Weight Quickly, Banish Stomach troubles, Build Strength, Energy, Strong Nerves, and Rich Red Blood. Mineral contents of Food and their Effects on the Human Body. New facts about MINERALS, IODINE and VITAMINS. Standard weight and measurement charts. Daily menus for weight normalising.

Muller & Phipps (India) Ltd., 32b, Contractor Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

VIKELP Brand HEALTH and BODY BUILDING Tablets

FEEL AS YOUNG AS YOUR SON

Restore and keep that boyish enthusiasm for life! Be bright and cheerful by keeping yourself clean internally by taking Beecham's Pills! This World-famous medicine will keep you free from Headaches, Indigestion, Constipation, Biliousness, Liverishness, etc.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

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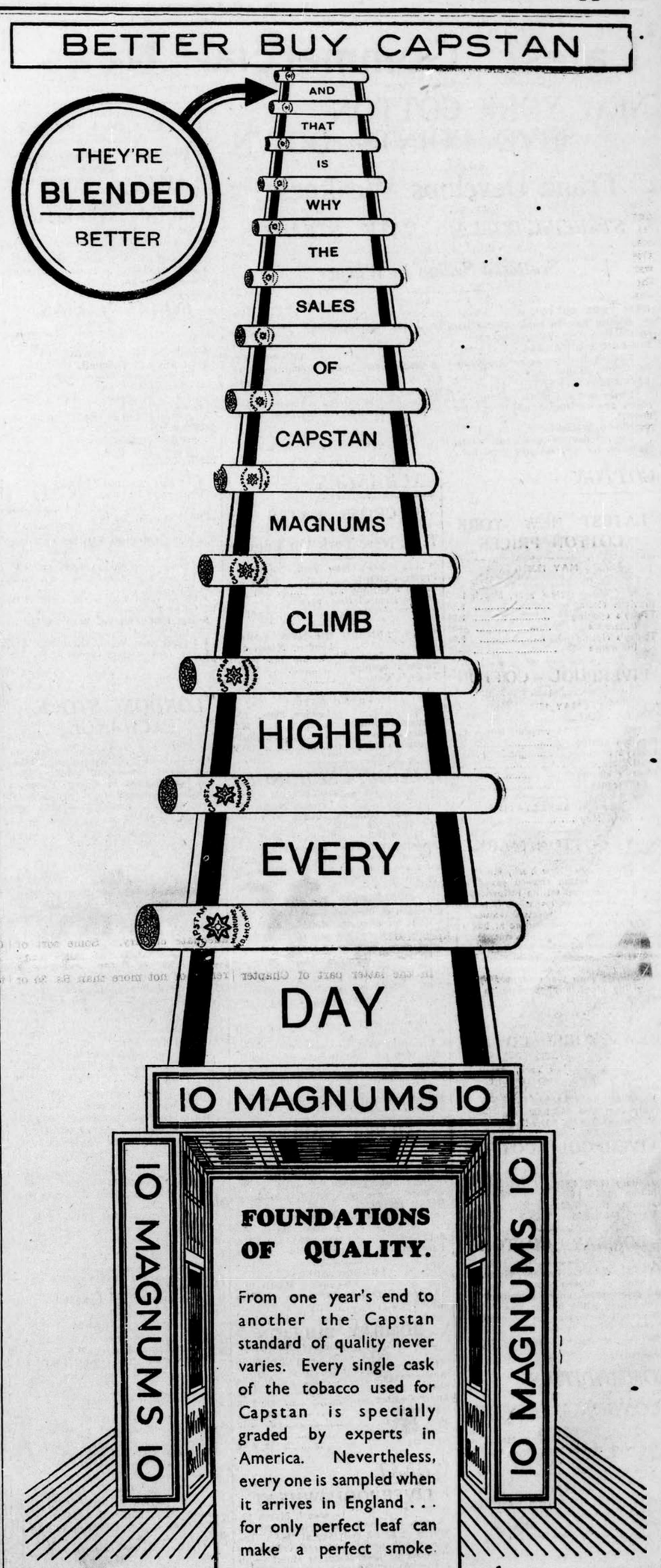
BETTER BUY CAPSTAN


THEY'RE BLENDED BETTER
AND THAT IS WHY THE SALES OF CAPSTAN MAGNUMS CLIMB HIGHER EVERY DAY
10 MAGNUMS 10
10 MAGNUMS 10
10 MAGNUMS 10
FOUNDATIONS OF QUALITY.
From one year's end to another the Capstan standard of quality never varies. Every single cask of the tobacco used for Capstan is specially graded by experts in America. Nevertheless, every one is sampled when it arrives in England . . . for only perfect leaf can make a perfect smoke

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CAP/136

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON FIVE POINTS DOWN

Franc Develops Weakness

STERLING-DOLLAR RATE STEADY

Scattered Selling In Wheat

BOMBAY, March 10

NEW YORK COTTON

Bearish Eastern news coupled with lower Liverpool cables depressed values on the New York Cotton Ehcange.

LONDON EXCHANGES

Sterling Dollar rate early advanced on good support. But Franc ruled easy on further selling.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Lower overseas cables together with higher Australian crop estimates undermined the confidence which resulted in increased selling in Liverpool wheat market.

CHICAGO WHEAT

General demand was slow and traders looked reluctant to extend commitments on the Chicago wheat market.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MAY 1938.

New York, March 10

Previous closing	9.10
To-day's opening	9.04
Difference	—06
To-day's closing	9.05
Difference	—05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MAY 1938.

Liverpool, March 10

Previous closing	5.02
To-day's opening	5.00
Difference	—02
To-day's closing	4.98
Difference	—04

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 170-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, March 10

New York cotton showed easier tendency on scattered selling influenced by lower Liverpool cables while bearish eastern news also depressed values.

Trading in May commenced at 9.04 i.e. six points lower than previous closing prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and some liquidation which with very little buying power caused fall but at lower levels some trade support appeared giving steadier appearance to market.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 10

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (9.07/9.07) 9.04/9.03
July (9.11/9.10) 9.09/9.09
October (9.19/9.19) 9.19/9.17

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 10

January (4.94) 4.93
March (4.99) 4.97
January (7.05) 7.00
March (7.00) 6.95

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 10

Trading in Broach began at Rs. 171/4. The prices eased under prominent operator selling while buying was absent with result that rate in consequence steadily declined to Rs. 170/4.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, March 10

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-7 1/4) 1-4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-0) 2-0

JUTE

First marks C.I.F. Continent New Crop (18 5/8 sellers) 18 1/2 paid sellers
Dundee March (£21) £21
Lightning March (£20) £20

RUBBER

Spot (6 15/16 buyers) 7 value
Forward July September (7 1/8 paid value) 7 3/16 paid value

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay March April (£12 1/8 sellers; £12 1/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta March (£13 15/16 sellers) £13 15/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£12 7/16 sellers) £12 7/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal April (£10 7/16 sellers) £10 9/16 sellers

METALS

LONDON METALS

Tin (£185 7/8 buyers £186 sellers. Steady) £185 3/4 buyers £186 sellers. Barely steady.

Lead (£15 1/2 buyers £15 5/8 sellers. Very steady) £15 3/8 buyers £15 7/16 sellers. Barely steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£43 5/8 to £44 1/2) £43 3/4 to £44 1/2

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, March 10

Previous closing	5.01 5/16
To-day's opening	5.01 1/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	5.01 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, March 10

Previous closing	5.01.17
To-day's opening	5.00.85
To-day's closing	5.01.17

FRANC RATE

London, March 10

Previous closing	157.37
To-day's opening	157.56
To-day's closing	158.78

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 10

London exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 5.00.85 and then advanced to 5.01.15 on good support with rate thereafter displaying steady tone.

Franc opened at 157.56 and then developed renewed weakness of further selling easing to 159.50.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.853) 11.974
New York on Bombay (37.88) 37.89
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 5/8) 0.93 5/8
London on Milan (95.30) 95.23
London on Shanghai (1-2 3/16) 1-2 3/16
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent
6 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent

BULLION

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, March 10

The following cable information was received from London:—

"Bear covering. Small business. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, March 10

Spot	(20 1/8d.) 20 3/16d.
Forward	(19 13/16d.) 19 7/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, March 10

London Gold Fine per ounce (£6-19-7) £6-19-6 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, March 10

	Rs	a.	p.
10 p.m. quotations:—			
Silver ready	51	0	6
Silver Fagan	51	1	0
Silver Chaitra	51	2	0
Gold ready	34	8	0
Gold Fagan	34	8	0
Gold Chaitra	34	7	6
Sovereign	22	8	6

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, March 10

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with March at 87 1/2 and May at 86 1/4. The prices fell under scattered selling influenced by lower overseas ables with higher Australian crop estimate further accentuating decline but some bear support appeared giving market steadier tone.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, March 10

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.88 1/4. Prices were sustained by scattered local support but general demand was slow with traders showing some reluctance to extend commitments.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, March 10

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at 87

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, March 10

	Rs	a.	p.
10 p.m. quotations:—			
Wheat May	4	7	0
Wheat September	4	7	3
Linseed May	7	9	6
Linseed September	7	9	9

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, March 10

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs. 98-10-0.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, March 10

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at 92

INDIAN LOANS

London, March 10
4-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian (£99) £99 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£92) £92
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£113 1/2) £113 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£116 3/4) £116 3/4
4 per cent Indian 1948-68 (£108 3/4) £108 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£112) £112
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£104) £104

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/70 (£108 5/8) £108 5/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£76) £76 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£101 7/8) £102
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 1/2) £106 1/2
5 per cent Funding Loan (£114 1/2) £114 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103) £103
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£110 7/8) £111

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 10

London stock exchange showed somewhat bearish sentiment following political unsettlement in France. Gilteaged securities continued to attract interest Three and half quoted at 92 i.e. unchanged from last.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (14-3) 14-3
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (54-4 1/2) 54-4 1/2
Hydro Electric (do 4 1/8) do 4 1/8
Elec. Music Industry (13-6) 13-6
Princhin Johnson (33-7 1/2) 34
Imperial Chemical (29-3) 29-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (63-1 1/2) 62-7 1/2
Son Paulo Coffee Rates 1930 (£37) £36 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (30-0) 30-0
Unilever Ordinary (38-0) 38-0
Ford Motors (20-4 1/2) 20-4 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£65) £64 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordinary (£102 1/2) £102 1/2
Carreas 'A' (£7 1/8) £7 1/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (140) 140
P. and O. S. N. Company Deferred (20) 20
Distillers (95-6) 97
Bradfords Dyers (4-6) 4-6
British Celanese (3-7 1/2) 3-7 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (38) 38
Courtaulds Ordinary (39) 39-7 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-10 1/2) 4-10 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (21-3) 21-3
Inter Nickels (dol 48 7/8) dol 48 7/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (43-9) 43-9
Tata Steel Debenture (£104) £104

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (19-4 1/2) 19-4 1/2
Donaro Tea (41-3) 41-3
Empire of India (29-6) 28-6

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (26-0) 26-0
Gula Kelampong (27-6) 27-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (24-9) 25-3

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (43-9) 43-9
Burma Corporation (10-4 1/2) 10-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£16 5/8) £16 5/8
East Rand Proprietors (58-9) 58-9
Rand Mines (£8 1/2) £8 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 7/8) £15 7/8
Associated Portland Cement (81-10 1/2) 81-3
Trinida Leaseholds (95-3) 97-6
Sub Nigel (£10 3/8) £10 1/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2
Union Corporation (£8 3/8) £8 3/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (26-10 1/2) 27-6
Anglo Iranian (79-4 1/2) 79-4 1/2
Burma Oil (110) 110-7 1/2
Mexican Eagle (9-1 1/2) 8-4 1/2
Shell Transport (90-3) 91-3
Royal Dutch (£39 1/2) £39 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 10

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common (dol 52 1/2) dol 52 3/8
General Motors (dol 33 7/8) dol 34 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 31 1/8) dol 31 1/4
Preference (dol 106 1/8) dol 106 1/8

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association.)

Bombay, March 10

Rates at 11 a.m.	7 9 6
Rates at 12 noon	7 9 9
Rates at 3 p.m.	7 9 9
Rates at 5 p.m.	7 9 6

KARACHI MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Karachi, March 10

The following are to-day's closing quotations:—

Sind Cotton March	15	7	6
May	15	4	0
Punjab March	13	8	6
May	13	11	0
Dec American March	18	10	3
May	18	10	9

The market is quiet.

Wheat March	23	13	6
July	23	7	3

The market is quiet.

GramJuly	19	10	6
Toria March	34	15	6
May	35	12	3
July	36	8	0
Cottonseeds March	15	15	3
May	16	5	6
July	16	10	9

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, March 10

In share market in Jutes a better feeling continued, but business was on the whole on a limited basis. Coals kept steady and unchanged. Teas were neglected. In miscellaneous Indian Irons and other speculative stocks fully maintained the closing prices of their last levels, and they were further marked up as the day progressed and closed better. Other industrials remained more or less unchanged. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Three and half per cent Government paper 98/12; five per cent loan 1939/44 104/4 small odd lot; three per cent U P 1952 99/4 small lot.

Banks: Central 34/2; Imperial Conty 386 small lots; Reserve Bank 118/8

Railways: Ahmadpur Katwa 90; Darjeeling Himalayan pref 112; small odd lot; Hoshiarpur Doab 98 small lot; Hardwar Dehra 125; Sera Serajganj 102 smal lot.

Cottons: Basanti 7; Cawnpore Textiles 3/12; New Victoria ordy 1/3; do pref 3/14; Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co Ltd (Cawnpore) 400.

Coals: Amalgamated 24/4; Bengal 318; Bhalgora 3/14; Central Kurkend 11 ex div; Equitable 36; Standard 52; Bokaro and Ramghur 16/10; Burrakur 14/10; East Indian 23/1; Pench Valley 35/8; South Karanpura 4/13 small lots.

Jutes: Agarpara 16/8 small lot; Clive 21/8; small lot; Howrah 46; Kamarhatty 460; Presidency 460; Union 317/8; Barnagore 128/8 small lot; Reliance 59.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 6/13; Indian Copper 2/7; Dalmia Cement ordy 9/5 small o d lot; do pref 88; Bengal Aerating Gas 61; Frank Ross 5/6; Upper Ganges Valley 8 small lot; Britannia Building 6/7; Britannia Engineering 1; Burn and Co ordy 260; Indian Galvanizing 20; Indian Iron 29/5; Marshalls 1/5; Steel Corporation ordy 5/9; Steel Corporation pref 79 small lots; Associated Hotels pref 88; small lots; British India Corpn ordy 3/13; do pref 154; Dunlop Rubber ordy 13/6; do second pref 95 small lot; Indian Cables 12; Kalimpong Ropeway 11/12; Rohtas Industries 21; India Paper Pulp 118; Sonakunda Baling pref 145; Humayun Property defd 1/8; Midnapore Zemindary 89 small lots; Assam Saws 1/1; India General Navigation ordy 106 small lots.

Teas: Dhunseri 3; East India 8/10; Gungaram 377 small lot; Patrakola 900; Tezpore 7 odd lot.

Debentures: 3 1/4 per cent 1966/76 Rangoon Municipal 98/4; Four and quarter per cent 1937/52 Sun Jute Pres 101. —A. P.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, March 9.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Electric Power and Light 7 p.c. Pfd	35
Electric Bond 5 p.c. Pfd.	48
United Power and Light	2
United Gas Corp.	4
American Tel. and Tel.	132 1/4
Western Union Telg.	24 1/4
Chesapeake and Ohio Rly.	33
Erie Rly.	3
Great North Pfd. Rly.	20
New York Central Rly.	16 1/2
Southern Pacific Rly.	17
Crucible Steel 7 p.c. Pfd.	83
Harvard Brewing	2
Libbey Owens Ford Glass	33
Bethelehem Steel	55
Crucible Steel	33
Ludlum Steel	18
Republic Steel	17
United S. Steel	52 3/4
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	7
United S. Smelting	70
Steel Co.. of Canada	63
Anaconda Copper Mining	31 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	49 1/2
General Motors	34 1/4
General Electric	38 3/4
Radio Corp	6
Union Carbide	73 1/4
Barnsdall Oil	15
Consolidated Oil	9
Socony Oil	14 1/4
St. Oil of N. J. Oil	50
National Distillers	21
Chase Bank	30
National City Bank	24 3/4
Gen. Rly. Signal	20

Market firm but quiet. Turnover 560,000 shares. Steel of Canada has declared a dividend of 43 3/4 cents exdividend on 6th April. I. C. C. granted general 10 per cent freight rate increase with minor exception and this is expected to porvide 270 million additional revenue which is somewhat less than what was expected.

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, March 10

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year	Last year
Khandesh	1,355	41,217	191,616
Central India	944	31,975	274,915
Barsi and Nagar	1,587	108,576	139,058
Hyderabad Gaorani	355	33,611	69,142
Berar	3,663	238,882	464,002
Central Province	1,300	51,501	97,029
Total Oomras	9,246	505,762	1,235,762
Dholera	1,514	39,074	36,334
N W Provinces	48	2,267	6,738
Rajputana	457	9,253	53,417
Sind Punjab	2,557	499,877	251,861
Broach	2,510	19,587	126,338
Coompta and Dharwar	97	10,002	11,909
Westerns Northerns	253	7,135	15,090
Cocoanada		12	124
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1,386	3,280
American		148,316	4,560
Egyptian, African and Sudan	7,564	232,092	170,381
Comilla Burma and other sorts		1,170	1
Total	24,216	1,385,993	1,915,809

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 4th day of March, 1930.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	23,69,01,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	181.66,79,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	8,03,37,000
Total Notes issued	213,44,17,000
Total Liabilities	213,44,17,000
Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 57.731 per cent.	

ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,53,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	78,80,70,000
Total of A.	123,22,21,000
B. Rupee Coin	62,82,75,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	27,39,21,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper	
Total Assets	213,44,17,000

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 4th March 1938.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government *	13,29,66,000
(b) Banks	13,45,45,000
(c) Others	54,65,000
Bills Payable	9,18,000
Other Liabilities	62,68,000
Rupees	38,01,62,000

*Includes £111,900 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted at 1s. 6d. to the rupee.

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	23,68,94,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	7,000
Rupee Coin	4,74,000
Subsidiary Coin	3,36,000
Bills Discounted	
(a) Internal	...
(b) External	...
(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	...
Balances held abroad x	7,18,25,000
Loans and Advances to the Government	...
Other Loans and Advances	6,00,000
Investments	6,43,93,000
Other Assets	56,33,000
Rupees	38,01,62,000

x Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

Statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on 4th March 1938.

1. Demand Liabilities—		
(a) In India	1,22,64,70,000	
(b) In Burma	5,83,28,000	
2. Time Liabilities—		
(a) In India	1,05,13,55,000	
(b) In Burma	4,82,81,000	
3. Cash—		
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes—		
(a) In India	5,06,18,000	
(b) In Burma	1,82,000	
(ii) Burma Notes—		
(a) In India	22,000	
(b) In Burma	18,32,000	
(iii) Rupee Coin—		
(a) In India	61,68,000	
(b) In Burma	1,16,000	
(iv) Subsidiary Coin—		
(a) In India	23,53,000	
(b) In Burma	1.02,000	
4. Balances with the Reserve Bank	12,82,63,000	
5. Advances—		
(a) In India	1,15,31,30,000	
(b) In Burma	5,55,26,000	
6 Bills discounted—		
(a) In India	6.71,50,000	
(b) In Burma	38.12,000	

Reserve Bank Rate

BOMBAY, March 10.

The Reserve Bank of India rate of interest remains unchanged at 3 per cent. per annum.—A.P.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, March 9.

SAKEL—	
March	13.62—29.
May	13.82—27.
ASHMOUNI—	
April	10.60—10
June	10.57— 9.
GIZA—	
March	12.71—24.
May	12.87—18.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, March 10

Wheat	3,650 cwts.
Linseed	16,040 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	2,068 cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,412 cwts.
Groundnuts	11,271 cwts.
Castorseed	479 cwts.
Rice	16,892 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,783 cwts.
Cottonseed	9,266 cwts.
Gram	2,274 cwts.
Joowar	1,612 cwts.
Barley	413 cwts.
Bajree	2,602 cwts.
Indian sugar	11,134 cwts.

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 3rd March

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	1,460	144,430	231,410
Japan and China	5,235	315,391	818,200
Coast Ports	5	35,901	11,178
Up-country by Rail		220,662	172,2[illegible]
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		11,280	34,545
Total	6,700	727,635	1,233,548

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, March 10.

March	239.50
June	226.00
July	227.80+90
September	229.00+60

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, March 10

Anglo Iranian Oil ss British Statesman of 4150 reg tons, Captain F J Goodchild arrived from Abadan with cargo of fuel oil

N Y Kaisha ss Tango Maru of 4238 reg ton , Captain S Otobe arrived from Karachi with cotton and general cargo.

M Mackenzie ss Saugor of 3935 reg tons, Captain R G Butler arrived from Calcutta with cargo of coal.

L Edwards ss Japan of 2362 reg tons, Captain J Persson arrived from Gothenburg via Hamburg Antwerp Rotterdam and Karachi with general cargo.

O S Kaisha ss Himalaya Maru of 3187 reg tons, Captain P Kawamata arrived from Yokohama via Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Sakito, Singapore, Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

P and O S N ss Strathaird of 13365 reg tons, Captain J M M Tickele arrived from London via Gibraltar, Marseilles, Port Said, Suez and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED

O S Kaisha ss London Maru of 4414 reg tons Captain M Takaji sailed for Kobe via Penang and Singapore with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

M Mackenzie ss Alipore of 3241 reg tons Captain G F G Readman sailed for Kobe via Colombo and China Japan Ports with local cargo.

B I S N ss Vasna of 2026 reg tons, Captain W F Lutt sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

P and O S N ss Strathaird of 13365 reg tons, Captain J M M Tickele sailed for Sydney via Colombo and Australian Ports with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Gazana of 3191 reg tons, Captain E G Kingcome sailed for Calcutta in water ballast.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 10-3-38.

S S Varsova (M M) for Kathiawar Ports Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

S S Strathedon (M M) for Europe and American Ports via Aden and London

S S Somali (M M) for Europe and American Ports via Aden and London.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, March 10

2 Tango Maru 4238 N F, N F, N Y Kaisha
4 Japan 3262 Madras 12-3 L Edwards
5 Goldenfels 4844 Karachi 12-3 L Edwards
7 Britannia 5281 Liverpool 18-3 Anchor Line
10 Belgium Maru 4216 Japan 15-3 O S Kaisha
11 Yorkmoor 2768 Karachi 14-3 Anchor Line
15 Manela 5041- Antwerp 15-3 M M

Victoria Dock

1 Bahadur 3397 Okha 10-3 T Morrison
4 Vasna 2026 Busra 10-3 M M
9 Alipore 3241 Japan 10-3 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Jalaveera 3089 Rangoon 12-3 Scindia S N
C/R Gazana 3191 Calcutta 10-3 M M
G Irrawadi 634 Bhavnagar via Gulf Ports N F, B S N
N/O Jalaputra 3113 N F. 12-3 Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Strathallan 7-4-38 P and O S N
Dalgoma 16-3-38 M M
Ranchi 17-3-38 P and O S N
Mooltan 24-3-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 31-3-38 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Simla 12-3-38 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Birkenfels 26-3-38 L Edwards
Aagtekerk 20-3-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Tungsha 23-3-38 L Edwards
Japan 11-3-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Adams 17-3-38 P F Campbell
Potter 11-3-38 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 16-3-38 L Triestino
Dondolo 12-3-38 L Triestino
Himalaya 15-3-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Hilda 11-3-38 L Triestino
Victoria 29-3-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Rynyo Maru 30-3-38 N Y Kaisha
Himalaya Maru 11-3-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Verde 15-3-38 L Triestino
Naples Maru 26-3-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 31-3-38 L Triestino
Nagato Maru 17-3-38 N Y Kaisha
Somali 13-3-38 P and O S N

FROM AKYAB

Jalapalaka 10-3-38 Scindia S N

FROM BASRA

Baroda 17-3-38 M M
Paolina 5-3-38 L Triestino
Varsova 12-3-38 M M
Hoegh Transporter 7-3-38 Volkart Bros

FROM SYDNEY

Stratheden 12-3-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 19-3-38 M M
Kenya 2-4-38 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Garmula 16-3-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Ormara 12-3-38 M M
Gandara 17-3-38 M M

FROM JEDDAH

Jehangir 11-3-38 T Morrison

FROM KARACHI

Vita 10-3-38 M M
Tango Maru 10-3-38 N Y Kaisha

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Viceroy of India 2-4-38 P and O S N
Stratheden 12-3-38 P and O
Somali 15-3-38 P and O S N
Manela 15-3-38 M M
Ranchi 19-3-38 P and O S N
Malaja 26-3-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

British Anchor Line 18-3-38
City of Simla 4-4-38 K Nixon
City of Venice 21-3-38 J Finlay
California 31-3-38 Anchor Line

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Harrison 1-4-38 P F Campbell
Pres Adams 18-3-38 P F Campbell

FOR HAMBURG

Braunfels M F L Edwards

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 15-3-38 L Triestino
Paolina 8-3-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 31-3-38 L Triestino

FOR LOS ANGLES

Hoegh Transporter 11-3-38 Volkart Bros

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Nagato Mar 5-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Rosso 16-3-38 L Triestino
Tango Maru 15-3-38 N Y Kaisha
Alipore 10-3-38 M M
Belgium Maru 14-3-38 O S Kaisha
Himalaya Mar. 25-3-38 O S Kaisha
Corfu 31-3-38 P and O S N
Victoria 29-3-38 L Triestino
London Maru 10-3-38 O S Kaisha

FOR MAURITIUS

Jehangir 16-3-38 T Morrison

FOR SYDNEY

Mooltan 24-3-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Bandra 16-3-38 M M
Varsova 17-3-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 16-3-38 M M
Takliwa 30-3-38 M M

FOR RANGOON

Jalaveera 12-3-38 Scindia S N

FOR CALCUTTA

Hilda 12-3-38 L Triestino

FOR KARACHI

Vita 12-3-38 M M
Yorkmoor 14-3-38 Anchor Line
Goldenfels 12-3-38 L Edwards

B P T GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Steel Ranger 8-3-38
S S Britannia 9-3-38
S S Steel Ranger (boats American cotton) 9-3-38
S S Bahadur 9-3-38
S S Bandra (boats) 9-3-38

EXPORTS

S S Stratheden for London: 313 bales Persian lamb skins (raw) D Abraham; 6 bales Indian lamb skins (raw) N D Gohary; 222 bales Persian lamb skins with fur Grindlay; 4 bales Indian lamb skins with fur J and A Rahmanoff.

S S Manela for London: 740 bags gr nut kernals S M Rajgor; 161 bags kang gram S M Rajgor; 2800 bags gr nut oil cakes F H Kassam, 128 bags gr nuts seed G Bhijmi; 20 hhgs chutney F Nowroji; 56 bales cotton rags Baros Bros; 116 bales lamb skins with fur Grindlay; 55 bales cotton rags The Overseas Ctn Waste; 1209 bags gr nut cake meal H Manilal; 1409 nongs gelvd stl tubes M Mackenzie.

For Ghent: 110 bales raw cotton A Clayton.

For Hull: 2370 bags linseed The Cotton Agents.

For Antwerp: 2297 bags crushed bones F Ibrahim

S S Britannia for Liverpool: 22 bales wool raw M Motilal; 75 drums castor oil L Abercrombie; 26 drums castor oil A Hargovindas; 25 drums gr nut oil A Hargovindas; 1900 bags gr nut oil cakes P Surchand; 5600 bags gr nut oil cakes F H Kassam; 1334 bags gr nut oil cakes A Oomerbhoy; 25 bags ctn twist waste V P Maskai; 300 cwt buffalo horns H A Mahomed; 130 bales raw wool Vijaysingh; 65 bags gr nut kernals H Manilal; 1200 bags gr nut cake meal H Manilal; 1500 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Glasgow: 25 drums gr nut oil A Hargovindas; 77 drums castor oil A Hargovindas.

S S Straithaird for Sydney: 50 bales ctn twist waste Jassain Carpet

For Melbourne: 20 bales raw cotton N Rajaram.

S S Tango Maru for Kobe: 1200 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading; 2000 bs raw cotton T M Kaisha; 405 bales raw cotton N Nagsee

For Hoten: 300 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Belgium Maru for Kobe: 600 bales cotton raw Langley; 600 bales cotton raw S R Tulshan; 395 bales cotton raw M Amersey.

IMPORTS

S S Tango Maru Agents N Y Kaisha from Yokohama: 45 cases spun silk yarn; 508 cases silk goods; 105 cases porcelainware; 58 cases rayon goods; 110 cases staple fibre yarn; 50 cases rayon yarn; 283 drums bleaching powder; 100 casks sodium triosulphate; 90 drums sodium sulphide; 67 pkgs brass wire; 577 bales strawboards; 68 cases transmission conductor; 1049 cases rayon and cotton mixed piecegoods;

From Nagoya: 247 cases grey ctn shirting; 383 cases porcelainware; 91 cases rayon yarn; 40 cases white ctn piecegoods; 55 cases gramophone motor; 343 cases glassware; 301 pkgs glass bottles; 53 cases clocks; 67 cases weaving machines; 857 cases tiles.

From Kobe: 344 cases silk piecegoods; 146 cases art silk piecegoods; 142 bales strawboards; 962 cases rayon goods; 841 cases art silk and ctn mixed piecegoods; 800 cases ctn and rayon mixed goods; 306 cases ctn piecegoods; 235 acses ctn remnants; 25 cases win yarn; 64 cases celluloid bangles; 50 bags star aniseeds; 50 cases white zinc powder; 51 cases magnesium carbonate; 50 cases refined camphor; 45 asesc ctn fents; 31 cases machinery.

From Hongkong: 500 bundles cassia; 75 pkgs fire crackers; 103 bags green beans.

From Shanghai: 195 bales cotton yarn.

From Singapore: 834 bags sago flour; 777 bags betelnuts.

From Colombo: 50 bundles mattress fibre.

ANOTHER ANTI-INDIAN GERMAN FILM

(Continued from page 6.)

various conveniences should have been extended to the German company apparently by an Indian Raja as well without possibly making sure of the nature of the film to be produced and the impression it was calculated to cause abroad. As far as Germany is concerned, one asks, whether a sensitiveness much proclaimed and pushed where she herself is concerned is to be easily or gaily overlooked where it relates to some others.

New York Cotton Market Awaits Outcome Of Farmers' Referendum

SCARCITY OF OFFERINGS & SPOTS LIGHT

Ruling On Smith Amendment

LITTLE BOMBAY SELLING MEETS SHORT COVERING

BOMBAY, March 10.

The New York cotton market showed a disposition to await the outcome of the Farmers' Referendum but prices were sustained by the scarcity of contracts and lightness of South-Western spot offerings.

The Dod Jones Agency, Washington, states that Mr. Wallace, the Secretary for Agriculture, has received the Comptroller General's ruling on the Smith amendment to the Farm Act designed to require immediate payment of two cents per lb. to producers who have transferred their title of loan cotton to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The report is not yet made public but it is reliably reported that the ruling will nullify the apparent intent of the Section by holding that 13,00,000 bales, earmarked for price adjustment payments is not available for immediate payments under the terms of the Smith Section.

Under such ruling the producers now owing cotton held by the C.C.C. as security for 1937 loan may still transfer their title to cotton and receive book credit, but no actual payment will be made until later in the year when the amount of any other price adjustment payment due to the producer and from which this payment may be deducted is determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The New York cotton market quiet but steady in sympathy with the rally on the stock market but the volume of business was light with foreign participation much smaller than recently. March liquidation and a little Bombay and Scattered local selling was absorbed by trade at limits and Far East and spot houses. Covering appeared finally and the market was steady.

NEW YORK MARKET.

At the opening May was quoted one point up and advanced to 9.10 which was the highest level. Later on prices declined to 9.05 but again rallied and the market closed at a rise of 4 to 2 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 9.16c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 2 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices gained 3 points at 9.32c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened unchanged with May 4.98. There was continental liquidation and Bombay Straddle reversing together with hedging which met scale down buying and local support on reaction theory. Later on there was Straddle buying against New York and local support with a small business. The market closed at a rise of 4 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 5.09d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet. Giza futures closed unchanged but Sakels advanced 3 to 5 points. There was increased selling in Alexandria market. Sakels declined 29 to 27 points and Ashmouni futures closed 10 to 9 points lower.

TWO VIEWS.

Messrs. Langley and Co. in their weekly report state:—

"Two views of the New York cotton market—cabled to India from different sources on successive days.

(1) New crop acreage anticipated around 28 millions. Crop around 13 millions. But as no quota this season nothing to stop farmer marketing 20 millions if he can grow it on the allotted acreage.

(2) Present price little inducement to owners of loan cotton compared to large possibilities during next 18 months especially considering indicated acreage smallest for 38 years. Cotton outside loan firmly held. Believe market work considerably higher.

There is no compulsion about accepting either view. The one is as likely to lead to losses as the other.

During the week 24th February—3rd March 25,000 bales went into the loan compared with 37,000 for the week 17-24th February and 61,000 for the week 10-17th February.

At the higher level less cotton goes loanwards.

CLOSING OF LOANS.

We understand the loan closes at the end of this month. Loan stocks (new to 3rd March totalled 5,059,000. Allowing for the possibility of the intake speed increasing rapidly during the next three weeks and the end March figure reaching 6 million bales, the position would be approximately as under:—

Loan (new)	6,000,000
Loan (old)	1,600,000
	7,600,000
Consumption (August-March)	8,000,000
	15,600,000
Crop (in terms of running bales	18,000,000
Carry-over	6,250,000
	24,250,000
Less loan and consumption	15,600,000
	8,650,000

At the end of March there will therefore be 8 1/2 million bales of free cotton. That looks a quantity fully adequate to meet consumption for the remaining four months of the season. Approximately it would appear to provide two bales of free cotton for every one required by the textile industry. And there would still remain the 7 1/2 millions in the loan available for emergencies.

While it is true that an advance in the market would by no means necessarily bring cotton out of the loan we incline to the opinion that recently there has been too great a tendency to regard loan cotton as ceasing to exist.

LIQUIDATION SPELL.

Looking ahead we think that, apart from temporary spells of liquidation, there is, possibly, more to be said in favour of the New York market than against it—during the next six weeks. But, as May approaches there will inevitably be talk of good weather and fears that even a smaller acreage might produce a crop considerably over requirements. Between now and the approach of May there is a chance of unfavourable weather affecting sentiment but thereafter we see no justification for new crop being at a premium. And it is certain that the more attention becomes concentrated on new crop the more conscious the market will become of the burden of the loan stocks.

It looks to us as if New York July is a purchase around 9 cents and New York January a sale around 9.50.

DEPRESSED PRICES.

In Bombay the market has been depressed by the gathering momentum of the Broach crop movement and increasing evidence of the fact that mills, having bought aggressively over a period of some months, are now disinclined to take anything more than a very limited interest in purchases.

A little business has been possible with Japan. But that concerns Oomras

The Continent and Lancashire are occasional buyers of Karachi styles but there is no evidence of a rapid broadening in demand from either of those centres.

TENDERING BASIS

Ordinary Broach is already as near tendering basis as makes very little difference. Farm Broach is up against the depressing fact that a nice style of Bhawalpur American seed selling at 22 on or better a week ago was sold yesterday at 17 on. And an even more depressing thought is the fact that it would be a perfectly legitimate operation for several houses carrying heavy straddle commitments to hold, at no cost to themselves, large stocks of ordinary Broach as well as Surat, Navsari and Gujarat styles over the April-May contract for tender in the event of the American—East Indian straddle not widening to a point at which they are prepared to reverse the straddle interest. Whether such cotton be actually tendered or not, the threat of a large block held over the Broach contract should be more than sufficient to discourage enthusiasm on the long side. Broach is not a good style to take up on docket and carry into the monsoon.

In the spot market the basis generally has been easier. With export commitments negligible it is inevitable that the tailing off in mill inquiry should have a direct influence on basis and until there are signs of a revival in mill buying plus a broadening in export inquiry we consider our market a sale on all advances."

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. May Highest (10-18 a.m.)	9.10+04
N. Y. May Lowest (1-25 p.m.)	9.05—01
Liverpool May Highest	5.02+04
Liverpool May Lowest	4.97—01

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—

Cotton:—Believe prices must rise sufficiently to attract cotton out of loan meanwhile weak markets on liquidation of bulls and straddles should give good buying opportunities.

Rubber:—Showing increasing resistance.

Wheat:—Looks gradually lower but sharp reactions likely.

Metals:—Slight increase activity advise purchases recessions.

Cotton market displays better undertone think liquidation about over time being.

New York:—

Ruling payment under Smith clause must be postponed until amount available each producer can be ascertained.

Controller generals ruling nullifies Smith amendment giving borrower no inducement place title with C.C.C.

Indefinite postponing payment under Smith clause without effect expect curtail loan cotton transfer Government increase spot sales on advances trading narrow good undertone.

Market narrow easily influenced by small orders either way we favour purchases on scale down.

Wheat:—No demand good rains reported Southwest we favour purchases on any reaction.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd., have received the following cable information from their Foreign friends:

Liverpool:—Advise selling October January Liverpool buying in New York Believe Liverpool market likely attract increasing volume of hedge selling because of wider range of staple cotton tenderable than in New York, also Liverpool large market for outside growths while effects of loan will tend to support New York particularly near positions. Think pressure outside and depressing economic outlook likely cause further decline.

New York:—Undertone firm. Continue to believe in higher prices.

New York.—Unofficial reports indicate that ruling will not permit two cent payment at present time nullifying effectiveness of Smith amendment.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 10.

Following a small improvement of 4 points in New York cotton futures the local market was expected to open at Rs. 172 for Broach A/M. delivery but the market opened quiet on Rs. 171/4 from Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 171/12 on scattered buying and covering.

Later on there was tired long liquidation which in the absence of any support depressed prices to Rs. 170/4. At this level there was some local support and prices steadied to Rs. 170/8. The tone of the market was easy

Liverpool market was due to open at unchanged prices but it opened 2 points down and later on was quoted 3 points lower. The local market was quiet with Broach A/M. quoted at Rs. 170/8 The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F.G.M.G.—			
Broach April/May	170	0	0
Broach July/August	173	0	0
FINE M.G.—			
Oomra March	151	8	0
Oomra May	153	0	0
Oomra July	154	4	0
M.G.M.G.—			
Bengal March	129	0	0
Bengal May	129	8	0
Bengal July	131	0	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, March 10

	Extra Sprfine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M G—				
Bengal U P	136	133	130	128
Punjab	136	133	130	128
Rajputana	136	133	130	122
Oomra No. 3	160	157	154	151
C P No. 1	173	170	167	164
C P No. 2	166	163	160	157
Broach No. 2		178	175	173

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, March 10

Bengal Superfine	137/39
Bengal Fine	133/35
Bengal F G	130/31
C P 1	163/65
C P 2	158/59
Arvi	160/61
Amraoti	151/55
Ellichpur	158/59
Berar	155/57
Khandesh	145/49
Jalna/Sailu	147/51
Burwah Sanavad	157/58
Khandwa	158/59
Harda Khirkiya	158/59
Mathia	133/38
Malkapur	151/53
Broach	176/77
Punjab 4 F	186/89
Punjab 289F	223/28
Sindh 4F	182/86
Sindh N T	206/11
Kampala	296
Jinja	279

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 9-3-38	7067000	5964000
Receipts yesterday 9-3-38	8000	5000
Exports to date 9-3-38	4590000	4276000
Stock at Ports 4-3-38	3144000	2070000
Stock at Interior Towns 4-3-38	2498000	1807000
Stock at Liverpool 4-3-38	1209000	969000
Visible Supply 4-3-38	7454000	5470000
Quantity in sight 4-3-38	12010000	11180000
Quantity out of sight 4-3-38	7437000	8962000

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 9.

May	9.10+04
July	9.13+03
October	9.22+02
December	9.23+03
January	9.24+02
Middling Spot	9.16+04

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, March 9.

March	9.21+02
May	9.22+03
July	9.26+02
Middling Spot	9.32+03
11 a.m Ranges.—	
May	9.10/9.10
July	9.15/9.15
October	9.22/9.22
Noon Call.—	
May	9.08
July	9.14

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, March 9.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	8,000
Days exports to Great Britain	4,000
Days exports to the Continent	Nil
Days exports to China and Japan	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 9.

March	4.97+04
April	4.99+05
May	5.02+04
June	5.05+04
July	5.08+03
August	5.10+03
September	5.12+03
October	5.14+03
November	5.15+03
December	5.16+03
January	5.18+03
February	5.19+03
March	5.20
Middling Spot	5.09—03
10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
May	4.98
October	5.11

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

GIZA—	
Spot	7.55— 4.
March	7.07— 0
May	7.02— 0.
July	7.06— 0.
October	7.08— 0.
November	7.08— 0.
January	7.09— 0.
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.06—
March	5.94+ 3
May	6.00+ 4.
July	6.04+ 5.
October	6.09+ 7.
November	6.09+ 4.
January	6.11+ 4.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, March 10.

Yesterday London Gold prices declined 1/2d. to £6-19-7. London, Paris Exchange rate advanced 134 points at 157.37 and Dollar Sterling Cross rate was 5.01/5/16. London Silver prices declined 1/16d. to 20-1/8d. for spot while forward was unchanged at 19-13/16d. speculators bought and sold. Business was small. Later on there was little Indian enquiry at fixed prices. New York Silver was unchanged at 44-3/4 cents and Montreal futures improved 5 points. Shanghai T. T. on New York was quoted 1.2-1/4. The local market was fairly steady with scattered covering in Silver which Gold was barely steady with a moderate turnover.

SILVER.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready	51	0	6
Fagan delivery	51	0	6
Fagan Teji-Mandi	0	5	6
Chaitra delivery	51	1	6
Chaitra Tej-Mandi	0	13	0

GOLD.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready	34	8	6
Fagan delivery	34	8	6
Fagan Teji-Mandi	0	1	0
Chaitra delivery	34	8	0
Chaitra Teji-Mandi	0	2	3

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 9.

Spot	20 1/8
Forward	19 13/16

LONDON GOLD

London, March 9.

Gold bars fine per oz	£6/19/7

Montreal Silver

Montreal, March 9.

March	45.00+05
May	44.95+05
July	44.95+05

LONDON METALS

London, March 9.

Copper	£40 3 9
Lead	£15 13 9
Spelter	£14 7 6
Tin	£186 10 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, March 10

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£40-2-6
Standard copper 3 months	£40-5-0
Electrolytic copper	£44-17-6
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 39-8-0
Copper sheets 1st settlement	Rs. 44-4-0
Copper sheets 2nd settlement	Rs. 45-4-0

Tone: Steady.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, March 9

April	£10-10-0
May	£10-11-3

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay, March 10

Groundnuts May—	
Opening	28 13 6
Highest	29 1 6
Lowest	28 13 0
Closing	29 0 0
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	31 15 0
Highest	32 2 6
Lowest	31 15 0
Closing	32 1 6
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	18 13 6
Highest	18 15 0
Lowest	18 13 6
Closing	18 14 6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, March 9

March	87 5/8d.
May	86 3/4d.
July	84 3/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, March 9

May	dol 0.88 1/8
July	dol 0.83 3/4
September	dol 0.84 1/8

New York Sugar

New York, March 9

July	2.18
September	2.19
January	2.15

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, March 10

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 5 0
Shipment March	Rs. 5 3 6
Shipment April June	Rs. 5 4 6
Shipment July Sept	Rs. 5 5 6
Kesar	Rs. 12 4 0
Saraya	Rs. 11 9 0
Java Spot	F 7.00

LONDON SUGAR

London, March 9.

May	5s. 2 3/4d.

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, March 9.

Broach A/M. 1938 op. 170 1/4; highest 171 1/4; lowest 169 1/2; closing 170 7/8.

Broach J/A op. 174 1/4; highest 174 1/2; lowest 173 1/4; closing 174 3/8.

Oomra March op. 151 1/2; highest 152 1/4; lowest 151 1/2; closing 152 1/4.

Oomra May op. 154; highest 154; lowest 154; closing 154

Oomra July op. 155 1/4; highest 155; lowest 155; closing 155.

Bengal March op. 128 1/2; highest 128 1/2; lowest 128 1/4 closing 128 1/4.

Bengal May op. 129; highest 129 1/2; lowest 129; closing 129 3/8.

Bengal July op. 130 5/8; highest 131; lowest 130 5/8; closing 131.

T/Mandi for Broach April/May (21-3-38) Rs. 4

T/Mandi for Broach April/May (31-3-38) Rs 5 3/4.

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (24-6-38) Rs. 15.

Tenders:—	Bengal	Oomra
9-3-1938	350	400
Total to date	1,100	1,300

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, March 10

2 3/4 per cent 1948/57	100/6
3 per cent 1951/54	102/8
3 per cent 1941	103/6
3 per cent U P Bonds	97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	98/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/6
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	108/8
4 per cent 1960/70	114/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/12
5 per cent 1939/44	104/6
5 per cent 1939/43	107/7
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	102/6
TAX FREES	
4 per cent 1953/60	113
5 per cent 1955	123/8
5 per cent 1945/55	119/4
5 1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore	102/4

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 98/8 and advanced to Rs. 98/10 when realising appeared and prices reacted to Rs 98/9. Tone steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, March 10.

B. C. RATES—	
T T D D	1/8 1/16
LONDON—	
Bank's buying T T	1/6 3/32
Bank's selling T T D D	1/6 5/32
Bank buying D D	1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling T T	265 1/2
Bank's buying T T	263 1/4
PARIS—	
Bank's selling T T	1,175
Bank's buying T T	1,200
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T	77 1/2
Bank's buying T T	77
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling D D	67 1/4
JAVA—	
Bank's selling D D	67 1/8
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D	83 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D	79 1/2
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D	155 3/4
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling D D	92 3/8

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 5.00 7/8 9th instant

Japan/London 1/2 10th instant.

Hongkong/London 1/3 1/16 10th instant

Shanghai/London 1/2 1/4 10th instant.

Java/London 8.94 3/4 10th instant.

London/Paris 157.37 9th instant.

London/Belgium 29.62 3/4 9th instant.

London/Switzerland 21.60 1/2 9th instant.

London/Berlin 12.42 9th instant.

London/Stockholm 19.41 3/8 9th instant.

London/New York 5.01.17 9th instant.

London/Amsterdam 8.96 3/4 9th instant.

London/Italy 95.25 9th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £6-19-7 1/2 8th instant.

Gold £6-19-7 9th instant.

Silver London Ready 20 1/16 8th instant.

Silver London Ready 20 1/8 9th instant.

Silver London Forward 19 13/16 8th instant.

Silver London Forward 19 13/16 9th instant.

Silver New York Ready 45 8th instant

Silver New York Ready 45 9th instant

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 8th instant

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 9th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 8th instant

London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 9th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 3/4 per cent.

3 months 1 1/2 per cent.

6 months 1 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Firm.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, March 9.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	76 7/8
3 1/2 per cent	92
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	101
4 per cent 1948/53	108 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	113 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	116 3/4
5 per cent 1942/47	112
3 per cent 1948/52	99
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	76 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	103
4 per cent Funding Loan	114 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	43/9

YARN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, March 10

Yarn No. 6 1/2s. April 114; June 113 August 111

Yarn No. 10 1/2s. April 127; June 127; August nil.

Yarn No. 20 1/2s. April 172; June 170 August 169.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 8th March	17,094
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	1,361,687
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,908,866
Decrease	540,179

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:

May 138 July 147 Oct. 150 Dec. 153 Jan. 156 at Cross Rate 5.01 5/16.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1938 172—Liverpool May 1938 5.02 Rs. 46 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach J/A. 1938 175/8—Liverpool July 5.08 Rs. 45 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1938 172—New York May 9.10 Rs. 29 3/4 at Cross Rate 5.01 5/16

Bombay—New York:—

Broach J/A. 1938 175/8—New York July 9.13 Rs. 27 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.01 5/16.

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, March 10.

May	54.20
June	54.50

Pay In—Mar. 14. Pay Out—Mar. 17.

Share Bazar Maintains Steadiness

ABSENCE OF PROFESSIONAL BUYING

Tata Steel Dfds. Gain Fifteen Points

FOMBAY, March 10.

Following unchanged Wall Street advices, the local Share Bazar ruled very steady to-day and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

There was a marked absence of any professional support and the market was left to Taravaniwallas and outsiders who failed to make any impressive reading.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 1101 and after declining to Rs. 1095 advanced to Rs. 1130 a new high level but there was no follow-up on the buying side and under scatter realising prices reacted few points but the net change was a further rise of about 15 points at Rs. 1125. Tata Steel Ordinary Shares were steady but prices do not show important change.

Cotton Mill Shares as well as other industrials were steady in sympathy with steadiness of steel shares but trading was restricted and prices at the close show minor changes.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, March 10.

100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	370 0
250	BOM DYEING (Rs. 25)	916 4
100	CENTURY (Rs. 6)	267 8
100	CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	257 8
100	COLABA (Rs. 4)	178 12
100	Coorla (Rs. 5)	110 0
250	David	75 0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10)	340 0
1	E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-7-0
100	Finlay (Rs. 2)	137 8
1,000	GOKAK (Rs. 6-4)	178 12
1000	Hindustan (Rs 75)	1,720 0
100	Indore	65 0
100	Khatau (Rs. 3)	118 8
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 12)	XD 323 2
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	531 8
250	Madras United	35 0
1,000	Morarji (nil)	1102 8
250	Model	49 4
50	MYSORE (Rs 2)	120 0
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	253 12
100	Osmanshahi (Rs. 1)	42 8
100	Phoenix (nil)	253 12
25	SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	76 0
1000	Sholapur (Rs. 50)	1,950 0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	91 4
100	Swadeshi (Rs. 5.)	232 3
100	Swan	102 8
500	Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1285 0
1000	Western (Rs 10)	915 0
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	115 8
25-50	Central (As. 12)	33 6
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,577 8
125-500	Imp. Conty. (Rs. 7-8	388 2
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	146 8
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 3)	120 0
5	Union (As. 4)	5-14-6
	CEMENTS.	
100	ASSOCIATED	XD 130 8
	INSURANCE.	
100-500	Empire (Rs. 14)	855 0
15-100	Jupiter (As. 12)	13 12
20	Mercantile	55 8
15-75	New India (Rs. 1-4)	40 12
200	Oriental	4,400 0
10-50	Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7 10
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahm. Old	142 8
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 43)	1,470 0
10	Ajmer (As. 8)	12 14
50	BOM. TRAM (Rs. 2-6)	119 6
100	B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	165 0
10	Broach (As. 5)	10 8
100	Karachi (4)	222 8
100	Poona (4)	206 4
100	Surat (Rs. 3)	160 0
100	TATA HYDRO (Rs. 3)	153 2
1000	TATA POWER (Rs. 20)	1,387 8
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	920 0
100	C. Province	101 8
100	Dh. Baramati	104 1
100	Gujarat	98 4
100	Mandra Bhon	100 0
100	Pachora Jamner	94 12
100	Sara Sirajgunj	102 0
500	Tapti Valley	751 4
	MININGS.	
9	Burma Corp. (As. 11)	6 15
2	Sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-8)	2 7
10	Indian Iron and Steel	29 12
10	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 8)	54 8
30	TATA STEEL DFD (Rs. 36-3-6)	1,125 0

LINSEED OIL

Linseed oil London per cwt naked March 26/10 1/2

Linseed oil London per cwt naked May Aug. sellers 26/10 1/2

LONDON RUBBER

London, March 9.

Smoked Sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers 7 1/16

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES.

London, March 9.

Bank bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.

Bank bills 6 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent.

Fine trade bills 3 months rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.

Fine trade bills 6 months rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days market loan 1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

T. T. London on:—

New York	5.01.17
Paris	157.37
Berlin	12.42
Madrid	80.00
Amsterda	8.96 3/4
Brussels	29.62 3/4
Milan	95.25
Berne	21.62 3/4
Prague	142 75

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, March 9.

Fair rio coffee No 7 quality 6 1/8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

BOMBAY, March 10.

Bombay Dyeing (917|8) 917, 920, 912, 916, 910, 920, 917, 916.

Century (245) 252, 256, 252, 266, 267|8.

Central India (256|4) 256, 252, 253, 252, 257.

Kohinoor (336|4) X.D. 325, 322, 325, 322, 323.

New Great (258|2) 256, 255, 253.

Simplex (91|4) 91, 90, 91|4.

Swadeshi (235), 236, 235, 232.

Associated Cement (137/8) X.D., 132/8, 131/8, 130, 131, 130/8.

Andhra (1,475), 1,480, 1,470.

Tata Hydro (153/12), 153/2, 152/8, 153/2.

Tata Power (1,377/8), 1,385, 1,395, 1380, 1382, 1377, 1385, 1387/8.

Tram Ord. (120/-). 120/5, 119/6.

T. Steel Dfd. (1110), 1102, 1125, 1117, 1097, 1117, 1115, 1130, 1117 1125, 1120, 1125.

T. Steel Ord (257) 257|8, 259, 256 258, 256, 260, 257, 257|8.

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (171) 170|12.

Bellapur (168|2) 167, 166.

B. Steam (248|12) 248.

B. Burma (646|4) 645, 650, 640 642, 640, 647, 645.

75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10) 257 8

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	ALCOCK (Rs. 6)	352 8
50	BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 5)	166 4
30-50	B'bay Sale Dep (Rs 40)	855 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 13-12)	248 12
125	B. BURMA (Rs. 20)	645 0
50	Do. Conty. (Rs. 8.)	226 4
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-9-0
50	BOM TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	95 8
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	147 8
50	I. Invest. Trust (Rs. 2)	XD 44 12
100	I. Radio Defd (12)	527 8
100	I. Radio Ord. (15)	425 0
1000	Port Canning (Rs 26)	665 0
30	PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15)	74 8
15	Scindia	21 2
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	29 0

PREFERENCE.

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1500 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	287 8
7	p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	74 0
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	555 0
6½	p.c. Prem Const 1st.	107 8
6 1/4	p.c Prem Const 2nd	103 0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	153 12
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1580 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st.	205 10
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	170 12
7	p.c Vishnu	703 12

DEBENTURES

3 3/4	p.c Andhra Valley	101 8
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108 14
4	p.c. Bom. Telephone	52 12
7	p.c. Sholapur	83 12
6	p.c Tata Hydro.	109 8

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List).

LONDO STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 9.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£78 7/8
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£92
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£113 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£76 1/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£102
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£103
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£114 1/2
Victory Bonds	£111
Chartered Bank of India A and China	£12
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg.	£95
National Bank of India	£41 5/8
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 5/8

LONDON SEEDS.

London, March 9.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton March sellers	£12/8/9
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton March sellers	£13/18/9
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton March sellers	£14/6/3
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont. c.i.f. ton March April sellers	£12/0/0
Castorseed Bombay hull c.i.f. ton March April sellers	£12/2/6

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 9.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Mar April sellers	49/9
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels March April sellers	40
Wheat South Australian parcels March sellers	36/3

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1938

Subhas Overwhelmed By Tremendous Reception

Most Honoured Son Of India Returns Home

CALCUTTA, March 10.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, arrived this morning by the B.N.R. Bombay Mail and was accorded an enthusiastic reception at the Howrah Station, which was packed from end to end by crowds of thousands, men and women of all communities.

The sight of the train evoked spontaneous shouts of "Bande Mataram," "Subhas Bose Ki Jai," and as the train steamed in, the crowds became almost uncontrollable, all rushing towards Mr. Bose's compartment.

Alighting from the compartment Mr. Bose was garlanded by the Vice-President of the B.P.C.C. the Mayor of Calcutta, the President of the Howrah District Congress Committee, Chairman of the Howrah Municipal Committee and representatives of other Congress and Trade Union organisations.

A guard of honour was presented by uniform volunteers, after which a procession was formed, standard-bearers leading, followed by Howrah Congress band, uniform volunteers, lady volunteers, Sikh volunteers, the President's car, and members of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

Railway employees and the police helped volunteers to conduct Mr. Bose to his car, and control the crowds in and outside the station.

The procession then passed through four specially erected gates and important street crossings, terminating in front of the office of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

While entering the "Deshabandhu Gate" at the foot of the Howrah bridge leading to the city, Mr. Bose was garlanded on behalf of the Burrabazar Congress Committee, and similar receptions took place at other gates, and by the time the President's car reached the B.P.C.C. Office it had assumed the appearance of a chariot of flowers.

A notable feature of Mr. Bose's reception was that some eminent Pandits of the City blessed and garlanded him on behalf of the "All India Chatuspati Parishad" at the B.P.C.C. Office after the termination of the procession.

COMPLETELY OVERWHELMED

"I have been completely overwhelmed by the tremendous reception that has been accorded to me this morning," said the Congress president addressing the crowd that gathered in front of the Congress office. He added that whatever he had to tell them after his return from the Congress session would be said later. Mr. Bose remained standing on his car acknowledging with folded hands the welcoming shouts and cheers of the crowds along the whole route of the procession.

The firing of 41 crackers heralded the arrival of the President's car at the last gate near the B.P.C.C. office.

After blessing by Pandits and elderly women Mr. Bose was entertained to tea by officials of the B. P. C. C. and then drove straight to his residence.

Newspapers here devote leading articles to welcoming Mr. Bose on his return referring to him as the most honoured son of India.

LIFT BAN ON COMMUNISTS

Trade Union Call To Hold Demonstrations On March 20

LUCKNOW, March 9.

Mr B. K. Mukherjee, M.L.A., General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, has issued a statement to the Press saying that the Communist Party is legal in all other countries of the world and urges the nation to demonstrate once more its protest against the action of suppressing the Communist Party and demand the immediate removal of ban and release of all prisoners convicted for Communist activities.

"The All-India Trade Union Congress has fixed Sunday March 20, 1938, for this demonstration on which date meetings and processions must be arranged in every city and village of India.—United Press.

"BRITISH IMPERIALISM, INDIA'S BIGGEST ENEMY"

Sampurnanand Exhorts People To Fight Federation

CAWNPORE, March 7.

The Hon'ble Babu Sampurnanand, Educational Minister, the U. P. Government, presiding at the Gwaltoli Ward Annual Congress Conference said that India was faced with two main problems—slavery and poverty. Slavery had made Indians to appear as inhuman beings in the country and outside and they were insulted and humiliated. On account of the extreme poverty of the country a majority of Indians had not sufficient food to eat.

He deprecated the artificial distinction of caste in India and could not understand how one could be born so high as to be beyond the pale of touchability by other human beings.

Indians had to face the biggest enemy which was British Imperialism propped up by the might of force and supported by Indian capitalists, zemindars and Indian States.

Finally he appealed to all Indians to fight Federation.—A. P.

Rifle Find In Delhi Hotel

NEW DELHI, March 10.

A rifle was found in Agra Hotel Delhi, this morning. The police took possession of the rifle and are making investigation.—United Press.

BIHAR COUNCIL

PATNA, March 9.

The Bihar Council, it is announced, will commence its budget session from March 21.—A. P.

Still In Preliminary Stages

Discussion On States Joining Federation: Statement In Assembly

NEW DELHI, Mar. 10.

A full statement as to the stage which has been reached regarding the possible accession of Indian States to Federation and the facts and considerations which govern the conduct of negotiations with rulers for this purpose was made in the Assembly during the question time by Sir James Grigg replying on behalf of Sir N. N. Sircar who was absent due to indisposition.

According to the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, ran the statement, the Federation of India Act can be established only if the requisite number of rulers of State as laid down in the Act accede by executing the Instrument of Accession which His Majesty accepts and after each House of Parliament has presented an address to His Majesty praying him to declare by proclamation that there shall be united in a Federation of India the Governors' provinces and the acceding Indian States. It will then be lawful for His Majesty to make the proclamation establishing the Federation in which the Chief Commission's provinces will also be included.

Parliament has no authority to legislate for Indian states and their rulers are therefore given by the Act the option either to enter the Federation or to remain aloof.

Accordingly, in August 1936 enquiries were made from the rulers of states as to their attitude towards Federation and in the ensuing months representatives of His Excellency the Viceroy toured the states and held discussions with rulers and their ministers on many points of difficulty or uncertainty with a view to dispelling possible misapprehensions and clarifying the issues involved.

Replies to those enquiries have been received from practically all the states. These replies, which relate to the terms and conditions of the states' accession, including the question of the administrative machinery for giving effect in federated states to laws of the Federal Legislature in respect of matters accepted by the states as federal, involve important and difficult issues. They are now under active consideration. Under the Act the terms of accession depend upon His Majesty and the ruler of the state concerned and the preliminaries to the negotiation thereof are therefore being conducted under the direct orders of His Excellency, the Crown representative, in close and confidential consultation throughout with the Government of India with view to safeguarding the interests of British India.

This statement was made in reply to Mr. Avanashilingam Chettiar's question.

Ban On Labour Demonstrations

Trade Union Executive Condemns Bengal Govt.'s Policy

CALCUTTA, March 9.

The Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress Executive at a meeting to-night condemned the Bengal Ministry for gagging labour movement in Bengal by promulgating Section 107 Cr. P. Code on labour demonstration.

It was decided to hold a mass demonstration in Calcutta sometime next week to protest against Government action. The meeting also decided to organise another mass demonstration on March 20, for demanding the removal of the ban on the Communist Party in India.

The Committee disapproved of the Calcutta corporation's action in dismissing about 60 Oriya coolies with a view to giving employment to Bengalis, characterising such action as narrow provincialism. In this connection the Committee condemned the policy of provincialism in other parts of India.—A. P.

CONGRESS PARTY AND STAMP DUTY

NEW DELHI, March 10.

The Congress Party postponed decision regarding the Stamp Duty Unification Bill till March 17.

The "United Press" learns that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee of the Congress Working Committee and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Congress Party, had trunk telephone talks last night about their attitude towards the Bill.—United Press.

JINNAH FREE FROM FEVER

NEW DELHI, March 9.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League who was suffering from fever for the last two weeks is now fully recovered.—A.P.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION

Nasik Congress Executive's Decision

NASIK, (By Mail).

A resolution directing all subordinate Congress organisations and Congressmen in the district to submit the name of the President-designate of any political or peasants' conference in the district to be held under the auspices of any Congress Committee or convened by any Congressman, and the resolutions to be moved there at, beforehand for the consideration and approval of the District Congress Committee, was passed unanimously at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the District Congress Committee held here, Mr. G. H. Deshpande M.L.A. presided.—United Press.

Animated Scenes Of Harijans Entering State Temple

THOUSANDS LINE PROCESSION: ROUSING SCENES IN INDORE: MANY THROW FLOWERS AT HARIJANS: SOME THROW STONES

Caste Hindus To Request Maharaja To Cancel Proclamation

INDORE, Mar. 10.

Remarkable scenes were witnessed here when a procession of hundreds of Harijans, including sweepers, marched to the Gopal Mandir, the chief State temple, to make their first formal entry following the Maharaja's temple entry proclamation.

Strong resentment prevailed among caste Hindus, and a deputation waited on Sir Serajmal Bapna, the Prime Minister, urging him to prevent the procession. Rai Bahadur Dr. Pandit, President of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, insisted on an immediate decision, and a special emergency sitting of the Cabinet decided to permit temple entry immediately.

The main markets closed and thousands lined the streets as the procession of Harijans, accompanied by many caste Hindus, started on its way. The procession was led by Dr. Pandit Bhai Kotwal, Professor Bordia, and other prominent citizens and was headed by a huge portrait of the Maharajah Holkar.

Escorted by a large police force the procession passed through the streets on its way to the temple. At some places flowers were thrown in its path, but there were one or two minor cases of stone throwing.

Under the supervision of the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. D. G. Watson, and the District Magistrate, Mr. K. N. Agnihotri, the approaches to the temple were kept clear by police armed with lathis.

The procession reached the temple late in the evening and a party of Harijans, accompanied by Dr. Pandit entered the temple and advanced to a prearranged spot in the Sabha Mandap.

The temple priest then distributed prasad without making any distinction of caste.

It is understood that orthodox Hindus intend to cable to the Maharajah urging cancellation of his proclamation.—A. P.

Congress Socialist Party's Memorandum To Bombay Govt.

EXAMINATION OF TENTATIVE PROPOSALS ABOUT INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES I. & S. BILL

Provisions Regarding Strikes And Recognition Of Unions Must Be Altered

The Bombay Congress Socialist Party has submitted a memorandum to the Bombay Congress Ministry on the proposed Bill to aid in the Prevention of Strikes and Lock Outs and to Promote Amicable Settlement of Trade Disputes in the course of which it says:

We have carefully considered the draft proposals which the Bombay Government intend to embody in their proposed Industrial Disputes Investigation and Settlement Bill.

Since we are informed that these are merely tentative proposals, we think that rather than formulate amendments to the various clauses, the more useful mode of commenting on the proposals is to examine them in the light of declared Congress policy and the general principles of sound Trade Union legislation as we understand them.

The Election Manifesto of the Congress states Congress policy to be on the one hand to devise "suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes between employers and workmen" and on the other to secure "the right of workers to form unions and to strike for the protection of their interests."

The Bombay Ministry elaborated on these basic conceptions in their 'communique' of the 18th August 1937, laying down their policy in respect of the industrial workers:

We welcomed at that time and still endorse these general principles. We recognise that some sort of machinery, compelling a recourse to conciliation before direct action in the shape of a lock-out or strike can be resorted to, is necessary. We can also have no objection to the registration and enforcement of awards which result from a process of arbitration voluntarily resorted to by a Trade Union.

It is quite another matter, however, where arbitration is made compulsory. That means a denial of the right to strike, the destruction of that weapon of direct action which is in the last resort the only weapon in the hands of the workers in their unequal struggle with their exploiters under the capitalist regime. The same unfortunate result is achieved if such preference is given by law to Unions binding themselves to arbitration as makes it impossible for other (free) unions to hold their own against them in the struggle for existence and for recognition.

We would suggest that employers should in general be compelled to recognise the registered Union with the biggest number of members, provided that the members constitute at least 15 per cent of the possible membership. Where there is more than one Union satisfying this minimum, attempts should be made to effect a merger as a pre-condition to recognition, a refusal to participate in such a merger putting that Union out of court.

The implications of recognition also need to be made clear. At

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 5).

CYCLONE HAVOC IN DIBRUGARH

Twenty Dead Bodies Recovered: Many Cattle Perished

DIBRUGARH, March 10.

Harrowing details of the severe cyclone that passed over several interior villages of this district on Monday evening, are gradually pouring in.

Twenty dead bodies have been recovered at the village of Tipling while two persons of a marriage party were killed on the Joypur Road as a result of the falling of trees.

A number of families have been rendered homeless in the village of Anguri where, besides extensive damage to property, hundreds of cattle also have perished.

Many people still remain untraced in some of the villages.—United Press.

CONGRESS WINS ALL SEATS

Result Of By-Elections To Mysore Assembly

BANGALORE, March 10.

All the eleven candidates set up by the Congress Board came out successful in the recent by-elections rendered necessary by the resignation of members as a protest against the repressive policy of the Mysore Government.—A. P.

Jodhpur Ruler At Bangalore

BANGALORE, March 10.

His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur accompanied by Sir Donald Field arrived this afternoon by 'plane from Jodhpur. The Maharaja is staying in Kumara Park as State guest. He will leave for Bombay to-morrow.—A. P.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE INVESTORS

AFTER THAT CAR BROKE THRU OUR BARRIER HERE, IT DISAPPEARED!--THERE'S NO TRACE OF IT, INSPECTOR!
WE MUST FIND IT!
4-23
WHAT HAPPENED TO ME? WHY IS MY HEAD BANDAGED?
YOU'RE RECOVERING, INSPECTOR DONAVAN! I MUST TELL THE DOCTOR!
I REMEMBER! THAT CAR--TRIED TO RUN ME DOWN! --THEN THEY SLUGGED ME!
THAT'S RIGHT--THEY KIDNAPED A GIRL--INSPECTOR WADE IS DIRECTING THE HUNT, BUT THERE'S NO TRACE OF THEM--
MY SHIRT! WHERE'S MY SHIRT?
THE MAN'S RAVING! GET BACK IN THAT BED!----
LYMAN ANDERSON
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